FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIES MEET IN PRAGUE

LD302202 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] A meeting of Central Committee secretaries from socialist countries' communist and workers' parties started in Prague today. The meeting is dealing with issues of political-organizational work and is devoted to exchanging experiences in working teams on increasing the role of primary organizations in the implementation of party policy, on strengthening their influence on life and on solving socioeconomic tasks outlined by congresses of fraternal parties.

The meeting is being attended by Secretary of the BCP Central Committee Georgi Antanasov, Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Jose Ramon Ventura Machado, Deputy Head of Department of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolution Party [name indistinct], member of the Politburo and Secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [name indistinct], member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Political Executive Committee and Secretary of the RCP Central Committee Constantin Dascalescu, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kapitonov, and member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee [name indistinct]. Konstantin Zarodov, editor in chief of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW is also present.

At the opening ceremony Mikulas Beno welcomed representatives of the fraternal parties on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and its general secretary, Gustav Husa.

CEMA METALLURGICAL SESSION BEGINS IN BULGARIA

AU301556 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] SOFIA, 30 Mar (BTA) -- Today in the town of Kurdzhali there began a three-day sitting of the working group on production of equipment for the mining industry and of machinery for ore dressing with the Standing Committee of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. It is attended by specialists of Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Questions of the further specialization in designing machinery for open mining of ores will be discussed.

Bulgaria, together with Czechoslovakia and Romania, cooperates in the production of drilling machines for circular drilling.

Within the CMEA framework, Bulgaria is specialized in manufacturing equipment for mechanization and automation of the processes in ore mining. An "Erma-681 IS" device has been designed for automatic dosing of liquids in the process flow lines. An economic effect of 85,000 leva has been obtained in 1981 after its transfer into practice. The device, which has been built entirely on Bulgarian printed circuits, is compute controlled. Other socialist countries also appear interested in the equipment which is already exported to Romania and Czechoslovakia.

The dressing factories use a Bulgarian electronic device for measuring the weight of the ore in the tip wagons. It makes possible a remote display of the results of the measuring. It is more reliable than the previously adopted lever-type mechanical weighers and cuts down the measuring time.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS IN SOFIA 30 MAR

AU301326 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1300 GMT on 30 March 1982 carries a 3-minute live relay of the opening of the fifth session of the Eighth National Assembly in Sofia.

The announcer says that Stanko Todorov opens the session and adds that Todor Zhivkov and other officials are attending. He then reads the following agenda, which is unanimously adopted by the National Assembly deputies:

1 -- Report by the commission for monitoring by-elections for the national assembly;
2 -- Draft bill approving the decrees of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 12 December 1981 to 11 March 1982;
3 -- Proposals on approving a decree on changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers;
4 -- Draft bill on amendment and addendum of the Penal Code;
5 -- Draft bill on amendment and addendum of the Penal Proceedings Code;
6 -- Draft bill on amendment and addendum of the Penal Executive Law;
7 -- Accountability report by the minister of construction and architecture on the fulfillment of the program for housing contruction during the Eighth 5-Year Plan;
8 -- Report by the chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee, on the fulfillment of the Sofia City housing construction program;
9 -- An interpellation by Nikolay Georgiev, National Assembly deputy, to the chairman of the National Agrarian Union Central Council, on the organization in agriculture and the utilization of organic fertilizers.

BTA Reports Proccedings

AU301549 Sofia BTA in English 1457 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Sofia, 30 March (BTA) -- The fifth session of the Eighth National Assembly began here today. The National Assembly unanimously approved the decrees of the State Council, adopted after the latest session of the parliament.

In accordance with the new economic approach and its mechanism as from January the first, 1982, the profit of the economic organizations is to be taxed. The amount of the tax will be determined by the Ministerial Council. The joint-stock and foreign companies and their subsidiaries will be taxed 55 percent of the balance profit. The Ministerial Council has been authorized to determine the order for the formation, the management and the suspension of the activity of the companies and other societies set up with a commercial aim.

A possibility has been provided for a wider application of society-setting up between socialist organizations, by using the forms of economic association, society for joint activity, societies for coordination and cooperation and economic alliances.

The discussion of the bills for amendments and addenda to the Criminal Code, to the Criminal-Procedure Code and the Execution of Punishments Law, has already started.

Criminal Code Amendments

AU301553 Sofia BTA in English 1447 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 30 Mar (BTA) -- At the fifth session of the National Assembly the deputies will discuss bills for amendments and addenda to the Criminal Code, to the Criminal and Procedure Code and to the Execution of Punishments Law.

The proposed amendments and addenda are motivated by the need for all the laws to be brought simultaneously and coordinatedly in line with the development of the socialist public relations.

The submitting of the bills has already been prompted by the wish to simplify and step up both the judicial inquiry and the legal procedure, by the wish to overcome a certain formalism and bureaucracy as practised by the investigation, the prosecution and the court authorities.

The amendments proposed for the Criminal Code can in brief be defined as a general mitigation of the legal regime for minor crimes and increasing the legal repression towards the heavy crimes against the personality, against the socialist property and the socialist economy.

In the first trend the most important amendments include the decriminalizatin of petty thefts, misappropriation and embezzlement of public property, expanding the possibility for release from penal responsibility and legal settlement of the justified economic risk.

The penal responsibility in the first two cases will be replaced by administrative fees, which will make it possible to react faster and more effectively against the perpetrators of insignificant crimes.

Among the amendments envisaged in the second trend here mentioned are the introduction of new higher qualified juries for cases of rapes, hooliganism, crimes connected with foreign currency, crimes against socialist property and the introduction of harder or additional punishments for rape, adultery and economic crimes.

It was stressed at the press conference before the opening of the session by Mrs Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice and by Mr Ivan Velinov, chairman of the Supreme Court, that the amendments have been prompted by the increase in some crimes against the personality and by the need to step up the efficiency in combating economic crimes.

The amendments in the Criminal and Procedure Code cover the expansion of prerogatives of the district courts, extending the rights of the bodies in preliminary jurisdiction, of the prosecutor's office and of the second instance and the simplification of some actions of procedure.

They are aimed at improving the work in investigating and preventing crimes, at further democratization of the trial and at better and fuller guaranteeing the rights of the citizens and easing the work of the jurisdiction authorities.

The amendments provided for the Execution of Punishments Law are aimed at restricting the negative influence on prisoners at different degrees of public danger and at a fuller individualization of the crimes and the education measures. Substantial improvements are offered for the conditions of imprisoned women and mothers.

New Ministers Approved

AU302016 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Summary] The Bulgarian National Assembly session opened this afternoon. "Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, and members of the State Council and government were present."

After the agenda was approved, newly elected National Assembly Deputies Stoil Khristov and Velichko Filipov were confirmed. "The changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers -- the appointment of Comrade Todor Bozhinov as minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, and Comrade Georgi Yordanov as chairman of the Committee for Culture -- were also approved by the National Assembly deputies."

Following this, the draft bills on amendments and addenda of the Penal Code, the Penal Proceedings Code and of the Penal Execution Law were discussed. They were approved at first hearing and submitted to the legislative commission for further discussion.

Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and architecture, read a report on the fulfillment of the program for housing construction during the Eighth 5-Year Plan. He said that the volume of the housing construction program in the okrug centers and in the smaller towns and conurbation systems will be reduced. After assessing the achievements, he added that "many construction-assembly combines did not fulfill their 1981 program, by 1,230 houses." The session will continue tomorrow at 1000.

TSANOV READS MESSAGE TO INDIAN CP CONGRESS

AU261429 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Mar 82 p 5

[Report on greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the 12th Indian Communist Party Congress, read by Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, at the 24 March session of the congress]

[Text] Please allow me to convey to you, the delegates to the 12th Indian Communist Party Congress, and through you to all members and friends of the Indian Communist Party, the most cordial greetings of the BCP Central Committee, of all Bulgarian communists and of all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Vasil Tsanov said.

We express heartfelt wishes for creative, successful and fruitful work to this highest forum of your party.

The Bulgarian communists, the speaker said, are following with attention and respect the multifaceted activity of the Indian Communist Party and of the Indian communists who are worthy heirs and continuers of the glorious militant and democratic traditions of your heroic people.

For six decades the Indian Communist Party has been in the vanguard of the Indian people's struggle for national and social liberation, for peace, democracy and social progress, V. Tsanov emphasized. Under the complicated domestic and international conditions the Indian Communist Party, guided by the great Marxist-Leninist behest, has been and is searching for the most appropriate forms and means for resolving the ripe problems of its people. We highly appreciate the Indian communists' efforts to achieve a left-oriented and democratic unity based on the principles of the struggle against the forces of imperialism and the world and local reaction as well as for democracy and social progress.

The speaker touched on the tremendous achievements of the Bulgarian communists and of the working people in Bulgaria in the socioeconomic development of the country following the 9 September victory. He also spoke to those attending the congress about the legacies of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people, eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement and ardent revolutionary of Leninist type and a worker for the life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, the centenary of whose birth will be marked in less than 3 months time. V. Tsanov acquainted the representatives of the Indian communists with the work and decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and with the congress' assessment of the 1970-80 period.

The congress of your party is taking place during a complicated and serious international situation, the BCP Central Committee secretary continued. The war-like militaristic circles led by the U.S. imperialism have developed an arms race that is unprecedented in its scope, they have undertaken widespread actions for deepening the tension and intensifying the military hysteria and they have declared a crusade against socialism, the forces of peace and democracy, the national-liberation movements and against the vital national interests of all countries and peoples. Today we are witnessing an intensification in the struggle between the worlds two basic policy lines -- a policy of socialism, democracy and of the national-liberation movement, and a policy of imperialism and reaction.

Today's world situation, V. Tsanov said, insistently requires that all anti-imperialistic and anti-militarist forces, and primarily the communists, should undertake more energetic actions of solidarity in order to avert the danger of a war, to defend detente and peaceful coexistence and to foil the aggressive designs of imperialism.

We are glad that India, as one of the founders of the idea of nonalignment and also an active participant in the Nonaligned Movement, is occupying a place in the ranks of the forces for peace, democracy and social progress. For its part, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is actively participating in the struggle to safeguard peace in the world, deepen the process of detente and to achieve cooperation and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world, the speaker noted.

We are confident, he continued, that the Indian Communist Party, together with all peace-loving, progressive and democratic forces in India and in the world, will actively contribute to foiling the plans of U.S. imperialism and of its NATO's allies, of the Chinese hegemonists and of the world and local reaction, as well as to safeguarding detente and averting a new war.

Please allow me, V. Tsanov emphasized in conclusion, to again express our most cordial wishes for success in your tireless work for defending the interests of the workers class and of all working people and also for further social and democratic achievements, for peace, democracy and social progress.

Following this, Comrade Vasil Tsanov presented a small bronze statue of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people and eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement, to the congress as a gift.

Delegation Returns

AU281914 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] On 28 March the BCP delegation led by Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, which took part in the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India, returned to Bulgaria.

BCP GREETS BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU261506 Sofia BTA in English 1352 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 25 Mar (BTA) -- The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has sent the following telegram to the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of Belgium in which reads in part:

Life reaffirms convincingly the extraordinarily important role of the international communist and workers' movement for accelerating the social progress in the world. Our party is firmly convinced that one of the main conditions for increasing the strength and influence of the international communist and workers' movement is the consolidation of its unity and cohesion based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

GHANAIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR FRIENDLY VISIT

Greeted by Lukanov

AU281910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] On 28 March a delegation of the Republic of Ghana led by Chris Atim, member of the Provisional National Defense Council, arrived in Bulgaria on a friendly visit. At Sofia Airport the delegation was greeted by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Meets Zhivkov, Lilov

AU292000 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 29 Mar (BTA) -- Today Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Chris Atim, member of the Provisional Council for National Defense, head of the delegation of Ghana which is here on a visit.

During the meeting which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the guest delivered a personal message to Bulgaria's party and state leader, Mr Todor Zhivkov, from Mr Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional Council of National Defense of Ghana.

Mr Aleksandur Lilov and Mr Chris Atim informed each other of the tasks being solved by the two states at the present phase of their development.

The solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the struggle of Ghana's people for attaining real national independence and social progress was confirmed.

The possibilities and prospects to the further development and expanding of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples were discussed.

The talks were attended by Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, and Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Mr Chris Atim had a talk today also with Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. The guest was made familiar with the tasks being solved by the Fatherland Front in Bulgaria.

POLITBURO'S FILIPOV VIEWS SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

For an article by G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, "A Charter of Great Friendship," published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 March, page 4, see the 30 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 6.

BRIEFS

BOZHINOV IN RUSE -- The 21st Ruse Okrug Komsomol accountability-election conference ended in Ruse today. "Todor Bozhinov, who attended the conference, delivered a speech and conveyed greetings to the Komsomol youth of Ruse Okrug on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, personally. He also congratulated the youth on their great contribution to resolving the basic tasks of the okrug's socioeconomic development. Comrade Todor Bozhinov also spoke about the basic trends in the development of the national economy in 1982 and 1983." Vladimir Kolev was elected first secretary of Ruse Okrug Komsomol organization. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 27 Mar 82 AU]

CPCZ LEADERSHIP ATTENDS JOINT CHAMBERS MEETING

LD301658 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] A joint meeting of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations, which is being held in Prague, is debating the fulfillment of the federal government's program.

Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, welcomed at the opening of the deliberations Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; Miloslav Hruskovic, alternate Presidium member of the party's Central Committee; Secretaries of the Central Committee Josef Haman, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission; and other personalities.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal delivered the federal government report on the implementation of its program.

KORCAK MEETS SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION 30 MAR

LD302212 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy federal and Czechoslovak premier, received in Prague today a Soviet delegation led by Slaksandr Struyev, minister of trade.

During the meeting, the possibilities of the further deepening of the mutual cooperation in the sphere of internal markets of both fraternal countries was discussed.

HULA MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN FINANCE MINISTER

LD302336 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier, met in Prague today with Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance of the Hungarian People's Republic. They discussed questions of the development of cooperation between both countries in economic and financial spheres. Also present was Leopold Ler, federal minister of finance.

PRAGUE REPORTS JAKES REMARKS AT HANOI MEETING

LD301506 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Leading members of foreign delegations today paid tribute to the Fifth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress at various meetings in Hanoi. Our correspondent, Jaroslav Sturma, reports that Milos Jakes, head of the CPCZ delegation, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, addressed a meeting at the Hanoi Palace of Pioneers.

Jakes stressed that it is up to the young generation to see that the line of the Fifth Congress of Vietnamese Communists is fulfilled. He expressed the hope that the Vietnamese young people would devote all their abilities to implementing the conclusions of the congress.

He also pointed out that the struggle to implement the conclusions of the congresses of the fraternal communist parties is taking place in a complicated international situation caused by the military hysteria of imperialism, in particular the United States. Comrade Milos Jakes mentioned in this connection the peace proposals of the USSR and the concrete initiatives of Leonid Brezhnev, the supreme Soviet representative, at the Soviet AUCCTU Congress and voiced his full support for these proposals, since they are aimed at preventing thermonuclear catastrophy for the benefit of all peoples.

POLAND-BOUND AUSTRIAN APPREHENDED ON BORDER

AU291209 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 26 Mar 82 p 7

["JKR"-signed report in the "Shadows" column: "A Duplicating Car"]

[Text] A 61-year-old Austrian citizen travelling from Austria to Poland has been apprehended at the Hate border crossing point in Znojmo District. A check revealed a duplicating machine with paper, special maps of the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic, telescopes and other articles worth Kcs12,400 in his car and its trailer.

POOR QUALITY OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

AU291420 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Mar 82 p 2

[Anna Zimaniova report: "To Adopt a More Comprehensive Approach; Session of the People's Control Committee of the Slovak Socialist Republic"]

[Text] Bratislava -- The report on the results of an investigation into the causes of the insufficient quality of foreign currency commodities [devizove komodity] and the resulting losses on foreign markets was on the agenda of yesterday's session of the People's Control Committee of the Slovak Socialist Republic, which was attended by its chairman, Minister S. Ferencei. The committee noted that the improved development in the quality of products, the increased share of products rated as top quality, and the accelerated renewal of the range of products are still not commensurate with the increased demands of the foreign market.

The check was carried out in designated enterprises of the glass industry and in the May Day rubber plant in Puchov. The state testing institute for glass products and tires was also subjected to a check, in cooperation with the CSSR People's Control Committee. The checks from the end of last year in the enterprises of the furniture and footwear industries, at the general directorates of the Tatrasklo and Slovchemia economic production units, and at the Ministry of Industry of the Slovak Socialist Republic were completed and the data on the development of the quality of production in general were updated. The results ascertained by the checks were unsatisfactory. They show that the sector of the Slovak Ministry of Industry is not succeeding yet in substantially raising the technical-economic standard of the products it exports. These products are lagging behind comparable products of the foremost world producers.

This is evidenced by the fact that in 1980 only 4.2 percent of all product innovations corresponded to the world technical standard. Out of all new products being manufactured in the Slovak Socialist Republic, only 20 percent corresponded to the set requirements.

Nor has any significant turnabout been achieved in the area of innovation programs; such a turnabout would be desirable in view of the foreign market demands. The main reason is the insufficient technical standard of the innovations. Up to two thirds of innovations are on the lowest innovation level, representing the simplest possible qualitative change of the product while preserving its original concept.

To improve this state of affairs, it is therefore necessary to focus attention on the comprehensiveness and conceptual aspect of the work of the enterprise and supra-enterprise bodies' managerial personnel in drafting the innovation programs. Equally essential is to improve the utilization of material incentives in producing technically advanced products and observing the valid norms of quality. This is admittedly only one of the possible ways of increasing our products' competitiveness and postively influencing the fulfillment of the state plan in exports and achieving the planned effectiveness of exports, but it is the most effective way. The goal is clear: to reduce the lag behind world prices. However, it is necessary to realize that this goal can scarcely be achieved without a comprehensive approach to the solution of the problems concerning improving the quality of products, in which the check of the Slovak People's Control Committee uncovered considerable reserves.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO GDR 30 MAR

LD301620 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today Pavel Sadovsky, the newly appointed ambassador of Czechoslovakia to the GDR, prior to the latter's beginning his tour of duty.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK JOURNALISTS UNION ELECTIONS -- Bratislava, 27 Mar, (CTK) -- The congress of the Union of Slovak Journalists elected here today a new presidium headed by Chairman Stefan Bachar. Milos Marko and Eugen Hanisko were elected deputy chairmen, Elena Suchovska was reelected secretary. The union pledged to support the dynamic development of the socialist society and promote workers' initiative in efforts to fulfil the program of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1713 GMT 27 Mar 82 LD]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TURKEY -- Prague, 27 Mar, (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec returned here from Turkey where it attended a session of the joint economic commission. Construction of industrial plants by Czechoslovak enterprises in Turkey, and trade and payments relations were on the agenda. The Czechoslovak delegation also met with officials of the Chambers of Commerce and industry in Ankara and Istanbul. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 27 Mar 82 LD]

KAPEK AT PRAGUE MEETING -- The political commission of the Prague CPCZ committee for the reconstruction of the national theatre and completion of its environment at its session today discussed the progress of this project. The deliberations were chaired by Antonin Kapek, commission chairman, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of Prague CPCZ Committee. [Excerpt] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 Mar 82 LD]

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

LD301220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1102 GMT 30 Mar 82

["GDR-Poland Joint Communique" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 30 Mar (ADN) -- At the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, a party and state delegation from the People's Republic of Poland led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and of the Military Council of National Salvation, came to the GDR for an official, friendly visit on 29 March 1982.

Those participating in the negotiations, which were chaired by Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski, were:

For the GDR:

Member of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph; member of the Politburo, Secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the State Council Kurt Hager; member of the SED Central Committee and Minister of National Defense Heinz Hoffmann; member of the Politburo, Secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the State Council Guenter Mittag; Deputy Chairman of the State Council and Chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany Manfred Gerlach; Deputy Chairman of the State Council and Chairman of the CDU Gerald Goetting; Deputy Chairman of the State Council and Chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany Ernst Goldenbaum; Deputy Chairman of the State Council and Chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany Heinrich Homann; member of the SED Central Committee and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gerhard Weiss; member of the SED Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer; member of the SED Central Committee and First Secretary of the Dresden Bezirk SED Executive Hans Modrow; member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department Guenter Sieber; candidate member of the SED Central Committee and GDR Ambassador to the Polish People's Republic Horst Neubauer.

On behalf of the People's Republic of Poland:

Member of the Politburo, Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek; member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and worker at the "Radoskor" footwear factory in Radom Zofia Grzyb; member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Wroclaw Tadeusz Porebski; candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Editor in Chief of ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE Jan Glowczyk; Deputy Chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee and member of the ZSL Supreme Committee Secretariat Jerzy Szymanek; Chairman of the Board of the Pax Association, Chairman of the Pax Deputies' Circle and Minister for Domestic Trade and Services Zenon Komender; Deputy Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Andrzej Jedynak; Lieutenant General, Deputy Minister for National Defense, Chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army and member of the Military Council of National Salvation Jozef Baryla; Polish Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the GDR Maciej Wirowski.

During the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, a comprehensive exchange of information and views took place on developments in both states and on their cooperation in all fields. Topical problems of the international situation were discussed in detail.

The Polish party and state delegation laid wreaths at the Unter den Linden memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism in Berlin, at the memorial to the Polish soldiers and German antifascists in Berlin-Friedrichshain and at the Soviet memorial in Berlin-Treptow.

I

In the talks between the two party and state delegations, the two sides affirmed their will to consolidate and develop the unshakeable, traditional friendship between the GDR and Poland and their fraternal and mutually advantageous cooperation in all fields in accordance with the tested principles of socialist internationalism. Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski strongly emphasized the importance of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance which forms the firm basis for the alliance between the two countries, their relations and their constant further development.

Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski concurred in noting that the founding of the GDR, the first socialist state on German soil, had led to a historic turning point in relations between the two neighboring peoples, to their harmonious, peaceful coexistence and to all-round cooperation.

The firm solidarity between the GDR and Poland as socialist neighboring states in the center of Europe is a recognized factor of peace and stability on this continent and is proving itself to be a reliable barrier against the forces of revanchism and reaction.

The GDR and Poland will continue, as firm members of the socialist community of states, to strengthen and develop their unshakeable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. They regard cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and the CEMA as a decisive prerequisite for successful development in their countries and in the struggle for securing of peace.

Erich Honecker stressed that the firm measures -- which are in accordance with the Constitution -- undertaken by the Military Council of National Salvation under the leadership of Wojciech Jaruzelski have been supported from the very start by the GDR. In a comprehensive campaign of aid, the citizens of the GDR have declared their firm solidarity with the fraternal Polish people. The Polish side expressed its thanks for the GDR's aid to Poland at such a difficult time.

II

Erich Honecker briefed his guests on the work of the SED, on the efforts of the workers of the GDR to fulfill the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress. He explained the economic strategy of the SED to ensure dynamic economic growth on the basis of scientific-technological progress and the intensification and rationalization of production with the aim of successfully continuing on the course of the unity of economic and social policy in the eighties. In doing so the GDR attaches great significance to the ever closer cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

The trusting cooperation of the SED and the other parties united in the National Front and the social organizations, the constructive participation of the citizens in the administration of the state and their high personal commitment to the solution of economic and social policy tasks strengthen the socialist state and serve the people's welfare.

Wojciech Jaruzelski briefed his hosts on the situation in Poland and on the efforts for its further stabilization.

The PZPR will continue the line of the ninth congress with the aim of consolidating its solidarity with the working class and the workers and strengthening socialist democracy. This was confirmed by the decisions of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum aimed at consolidating the party's unity in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism, at the redevelopment and strengthening of its leading role in socialist development.

The PZPR and the parties working closely with it -- the ZSL and Democratic Party -- advocate the consolidation of all patriotic forces representing the positions of socialism. They regard this as the necessary prerequisite for leading the country out of the crisis.

The Polish Government is consolidating all the creative forces of the Polish people for the tasks of national rebirth, putting a stop to the mistakes of the past and expressing the determined will to combat destructive, antisocialist activities, develop a strong, prosperous Polish state based on labor and social justice and establish a secure future.

Both sides concurred in stressing that a consistent and stable development of bilateral relations is an important factor in the socialist development of the GDR and Poland.

They spoke out in support of further strengthening the relations of trust between the SED and PZPR, from which the decisive impulses for shaping friendly coexistence and all-round cooperation constantly emanate, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. They will continue the tested exchange of experiences and the useful form of direct contacts at bezirk executive and voivodship level as well as at the level of town councils and executives of basic organizations of the two parties. They likewise regard it as expedient to activate relations between the other parties and social organizations of their countries.

The two sides paid particular attention to economic cooperation. Securing on a long-term basis the mutual import of fuels and raw materials, products of the chemical, mechanical and electrical engineering and electronics industries and supplies of consumer goods play an important role in this respect.

They expressed the unanimous view that the solution of both countries' major economic problems and the capitalist states' restrictive policies make it indispensable that the industrial potential of the GDR and Poland be used to even greater effect and more in accordance with the plan for the development of mutually advantageous economic relations. They would exert efforts in order to expand and make more effective use of the opportunities that exist for cooperation between both countries' industries and enterprises, for specialization and coordination.

Both states spoke out for the further intensification of government contacts for the all-round development of ties in the fields of culture, science, education, health services, tourism and environmental protection.

III

Both sides stated with much concern that international tension is escalating dangerously as a result of the adventurous course toward confrontation and an arms drive that the aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States but also the other NATO states, are pursuing. Unbridled arming, particularly in the nuclear sphere, goes hand in hand with the new U.S. military doctrine, which proceeds from the permissibility of a nuclear war. Ever new and more destructive weapons of mass destruction are being developed and produced in the NATO states with the intention of achieving military superiority. This is accompanied by blatant interference in the affairs of other states and by attempts to decide the destiny of people by means of diktat and force. This course leads to the destabilization of international relations and endangers world peace.

Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed emphatically that the treaties and agreements that set down in accordance with international law the results of World War II and the postwar developments and that determine Europe's present political-territorial contours are the unshakeable foundation for the security, stability and peace of this continent. No one should undermine these foundations of Europe's peaceful coexistence.

The GDR and Poland resolutely reject U.S. and NATO interference in Poland's internal affairs. The policy of threats and boycotts that has been directed against Poland, the Soviet Union and the other socialist states represents an exceptionally crude violation of international law, presents a threat to international security and impairs the mutually advantageous cooperation between states of differing social systems.

Both sides noted that the events in Poland are merely being used by NATO as a pretext for aggravating international tensions and inciting the arms race. The GDR and Poland regard it as vital to confront the policy of exacerbating the international situation with the unity of the states of the socialist community and to coordinate their activities effectively in order to assist the policy of detente to establish itself. They affirm their willingness to develop relations with states with different social systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, above all of sovereign equality and of noninterference.

The GDR and Poland proclaim their firm desire to work toward the lessening of the danger of war, the ending of the arms race and specific steps toward disarmament. They are prepared to work together with all responsible political and social forces for the improvement of the international situation. They strongly believe that there is no other way to eliminate tensions and solve international problems than constructive dialogue between representatives of states with different social systems. Both sides took the view that the struggle for the preservation of peace, for security and disarmament is the concern of all states and peoples.

The GDR and Poland declared their full support for the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress. Its implementation would make possible advances on the path toward the strengthening of peace and the development of international cooperation and toward the ending of the arms race and the preservation and strengthening of detente.

Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski paid particular tribute to the new Soviet peace initiative put forward by Leonid Brezhnev with the aim of reaching a just agreement on a drastic reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe. The decision on a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the Soviet Union and the plan to phase out a certain number of medium-range missiles even before the end of this year -- as long as there is no fresh crisis in the international situation -- underline once again that the Soviet Union's Leninist peace policy offers a constructive, realistic alternative to the adventurist confrontation policy of the aggressive circles of imperialism. Those involved in the talks expressed their conviction that these initiatives would lend fresh impetus to the struggle of all those who are interested in averting the danger of war and securing peace, and they expressed the hope that the Western side would respond to them with constructive measures.

During the talks it was stressed by both sides that the implementation of the NATO decision to station new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe would dangerously change the strategic situation in Europe and the world.

They stated that success of the Geneva talks between the USSR and United States would correspond with the basic interests of the peoples of the GDR and Poland and with the vital interests of all peoples. The GDR and Poland support the renewed Soviet call to the United States to resume at an early date the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic arms.

In view of the grave decisions by the U.S. administration to produce barbaric mass destruction weapons, including the neutron weapon and new kinds of chemical weapons, which would extend the arms race to areas that could scarcely be controlled any longer, the GDR and Poland call for agreements to be concluded on limiting, reducing and banning all mass destruction weapons, nuclear as well as conventional, on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security.

Both sides emphatically declare that the hopes and activities of the European nations do not lie in a further accumulation of nuclear weapons, aggravated confrontation and the expansion of military groupings, but far more in the securing of peace, the defense of the beneficial results of political detente and concrete arms limitation steps and disarmament -- in a Europe that should eventually be completely free of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons.

With regard to the Vienna negotiations on a reduction of forces and arms in central Europe, both sides drew attention to the fact that the draft agreement submitted by Poland on behalf of the socialist countries on an initial stage contains all the necessary elements for this. The GDR and Poland deem it necessary for the Western participating states now to respond constructively to this proposal. Such an agreement would preclude a further accumulation of forces and arms in this particularly endangered region and initiate a reduction of military potential.

The GDR and Poland continue as before to regard the continuation of the process started with the Helsinki conference as an important element of international detente, of the consolidation of stability and peace in Europe and the world. Both states affirmed their loyalty to the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act. They called on the participants of the Madrid meeting to make every effort to conclude this meeting with positive results, above all with a decision to convene a conference on measures to consolidate trust and security and toward disarmament in Europe. A conference of this nature would be advantageous and vitally important for all European states and peoples.

The GDR and Poland declared their determination to contribute constructively toward preparing for and holding the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski underlined their countries' active anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples struggling for their national and social liberation. They strongly condemned all forms of pressure and interference, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

The GDR and Poland will continue in future to cooperate in many ways with the states of Africa, Asia and Latin America and support their just demand for a new international economic order on the basis of equality. Both sides praised the role of the movement of nonaligned states in the struggle for peace, for an end to the arms race and for international cooperation on an equal footing.

The GDR and Poland affirm their fundamental position that all international disputes are to be resolved peacefully by negotiations. In this connection they pointed to the great dangers that arise for peoples and for world peace from the imperialist policy of fanning tensions and conflicts in various parts of the world and of obstructing or delaying international negotiations. In view of the dangerous development of the situation in the Middle East, both sides expressly condemned the Israeli policy of annexation of occupied Arab territories. In doing so they reaffirmed their support for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict on a just basis with the equal participation of the PLO and their support for the USSR proposal for the convening of an international conference to solve the Middle East conflict.

Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed the conviction that this official visit and the exchange of information and views that have taken place with a high level of agreement and comradely spirit are another important contribution to the strengthening of friendship and fraternal cooperation of the two countries and peoples.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and of the Military Council of National Salvation, invited Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to pay an official, friendly visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with thanks. A date for the visit will be set through diplomatic channels.

Berlin, 29 March 1982

SCHABOWSI ADDRESSES 12TH INDIAN CP CONGRESS

AU262127 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Mar 82 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Guenter Schabowski Speaks at Varanasi Party Congress: SED and Indian CP (CPI) Struggle Jointly To Secure Peace"]

[Text] Guenter Schabowski, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and head of the SED Central Committee delegation at the 12th CPI Congress, underscored in his greetings address on Wednesday the stipulation in the political draft resolution for the party congress that securing peace constitutes the central issue of the present international situation. "We fully agree with this," he stated. "The SED believes that today's most important task consists in pushing for specific measures to limit armaments and for disarmament, and in repeling all attacks by imperialism against mankind's most elementary right, the right to peace. We regard this as a decisive internationalist obligation."

The insane stepped-up armament of U.S. imperialism, its intention to deploy an entirely new quality of nuclear missile systems in Western Europe is aimed at destroying the existing approximate military equilibrium. But an imperialist superiority in armaments would even more enhance its aggressive adventurous nature and would make imminent the danger of a nuclear world war.

"Natrually, the SED delegation leader underscored, "the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries possess all the required potential and are making all the required preparations to make the imperialist would-be aggressors realize that they could only transform into reality their adventurous objectives at the cost of self-destruction. But we communists are doing all we can to make sure that a nuclear catastrophe, which imperialism is toying with in such a cynical and misanthropic manner, never happens.

The USSR Proposals Concern All Countries

Leonid Brezhnev's most recent proposals for containing the arms race are another convincing piece of evidence that only socialism can fulfill the peoples' hope for peace. The moratorium on deploying medium-range missiles in Europe, unilaterally decreed by the Soviet Union, constitutes a tremendous encouragement for those millions who today are forming a peace movement of unparalleled extent. More and more people, particularly also in the NATO countries and the United States, are opposing the madness of imperialist stepped-up armament which will push the population of our globe into a nuclear catastrophe."

The struggle to implement the Soviet peace proposals, Guenter Schabowski stated, does not only concern Europe, The excessive armament of the United States and NATO is aimed not only against the socialist states. The sight of the armament is also trained on the countries and peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America which are securing and defending their political and economic independence, gained under great sacrifices, or which are still struggling for political and social liberation.

On the one hand the aggressive imperialist aspirations are aimed against the socialist countries and thus against the main power of peace, progress and anti-imperialist solidarity. On the other hand, it is incontestable that a military conflict would not be limited to Europe. In the last analysis it would not spare any nook of the world. This is why rejecting the imperialist confrontation policy and securing peace on all continents is the common concern of all people.

The speaker stressed that the GDR has acted in keeping with the responsibility imposed on it by history. After two devastating world wars this responsibility requires that such crimes against mankind must never again originate from German soil. The meeting between Erich Honecker and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt last December once more unmistakeably expressed this GDR position.

"With this meeting, a major political initiative or our country, an important contribution to securing world peace, was made at a neuralgic spot of world politics, at the juncture between socialism and capitalism in Europe."

The SED's Policy Is Supported by the Working People

Guenter Schabowski briefed the delegates to the CPI congress on how the working people of the German worker-peasant state are consistently implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress despite complicated conditions. "The practice of our life proves that socialism -- based on the revolutionary teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, and entering the world arena in 1917 in the form of the young Soviet power -- has done incomparably more in the historically short period of a few decades for the interests of people, for peace, work and bread, for law and liberty, for democracy and humanism than all the past exploiter systems combined.

"These are facts," the SED representatives underscored, "which are part and parcel of the GDR citizens' life experience. It is because their work is profitable for them that they are committing themselves to socialism. The SED's policy is supported by our country's working people. It is with their achievements in strengthening the GDR that they are providing the material foundation for this policy because they realize: The stronger socialism is, the more secure is peace, the greater is the strength of anti-imperialist solidarity."

The GDR citizens, he continued, stand firmly at the side of all peoples defending their inalienable right to independent development, in freedom and peace, against imperialist plots, brutal interference and blackmail.

"We denounce," the speaker stressed, "the imperialist machinations in the Indian Ocean which constitute a threat to both peace and India's independence. We condemn imperialist interference in India's internal affairs, the attempts to deflect this great country from its traditional policy of peace and nonalignment and to jeopardize its territorial integrity by encouraging separatist forces."

Relations With India Will Be Further Deepened

The SED and the CPI are linked by a close, proven and trustful cooperation whose traditions reach far back into history. The SED representative recalled that 60 years ago there existed a communist group in Benares which was led by (Shaukat Usmani) and which closely cooperated with Indian revolutionaries and German communists residing in Berlin.

"Our party and people will also in the future do all they can to deepen and develop the friendly relations which have evolved between the peoples and governments of our two countries. We highly value the contribution made by India's communists to this."

We are convinced, Guenter Schabowski concluded, that new incentives will spring from the 12th party congress for the further political-ideological and organizatinal strengthening of the CPI and for uniting the leftist and democratic forces in the struggle for peace, democracy and social peace. "We wish you new successes in your struggle for the benefit of the Indian people and in the interest of peace and progress in the world."

Talk With Indian CP Leader

LD261216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0914 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Varanasi, 26 Mar (ADN) -- The SED and the Communist Party of India have stressed joint high responsibility for the safeguarding of world peace. The delegation of the SED Central Committee attending the 12th Indian CP Congress led by Guenter Schabowski, candidate of the Central Committee Politburo met with General Secretary of the Indian Communist Party C. Rajeshwar Rao, for a friendly talk yesterday. Both sides stressed that the confrontation course of the most reactionary imperialist circles, especially of the United States, must be countered by cohesive action by all forces of peace, national independence and social progress in order to eliminate the threatening danger of war and to achieve arms limitation and disarmament.

In this spirit they welcomed the USSR's recent unilateral disarmament initiative and the new proposals for peace and stability in Asia advanced by Leonid Brezhnev in Tashkent. he meeting was held in a comradely atmosphere and confirmed the concurrence of the views of both parties in all basic contemporary questions.

NAUMANN DEPARTS FOR VIETNAMESE CP CONGRESS

LD271230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0513 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Hanoi, 27 Mar (ADN) -- The Fifth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress began at 0900 on Saturday at the Ba Dinh Congress Hall in Hanoi. The 1,033 delegates, who represent 1.7 million members and candidate members of the party, greeted with tumultous applause the party leaders and heads of 48 foreign delegations who took their seats on the platform under the portraits of Marx and Lenin. The SED Central Committee delegation is led by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

SED Greetings to Congress

AU291353 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings adress, signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Fifth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] in Hanoi:

Dear comrades!

The SED Central Committee conveys the most cordial militant greetings to the delegates of the Fifth VCP Congress, all communists of your country and the entire Vietnamese people.

On its fifth congress the VCP can refer to successes of historic importance. Despite the great objective difficulties and extremely complicated conditions, fundamental tasks of the socialist revolution were successfully started and new, more favorable starting positions for universally strengthening the SRV were created in the past 5 years.

The Socialist Vietnam resisted the aggression of the hegemonist forces of the Beijing leadership and its stooges. It reliably guaranteed the protection of its revolution and granted internationalist support to the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea.

The revolutionary achievements of your people form the stable basis for the further victorious advance. In the persistent struggle for working out a creative Marxist-Leninist policy for the transitional period, the Vietnamese communists demonstrate their ability to give the struggle of the workers class and all working people of their country for the victory of socialism clear prospects and provide it with new stimuli.

In firm alliance with the Soviet Union, with all countries of the socialist community, the SRV makes an important contribution to the worldwide struggle against the imperialist policy of confrontation and intensified armament, against hegemonism, for detente and disarmament. Together with the neighboring countries, Laos and Kampuchea, with which it is fraternally allied, Socialist Vietnam implements a policy which is aimed at peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia and which contributes toward reducing international tensions.

Between the SED and VCP, our states and peoples there are traditional ties of inseparable friendship and fraternal solidarity which find expression in the treaty on friendship and cooperation of both states. We pursue the untiring efforts of the fraternal Vietnamese people to overcome the revolutionary tasks with cordial sympathy and great respect and are pleased with all its successes.

Our parties are linked by the struggle to implement the common communist ideals for securing world peace. We are united by the inseparable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the fraternal relations with the CPSU and the USSR, the decisive force in the struggle for peace and social progress. It fills us with deep satisfaction that the universal and fruitful cooperation between our parties and states is strengthening and developing to the benefit of both peoples in the interests of socialism.

Dear comrades!

You can be assured that the SED and the GDR people will always keep alive the traditions of solidarity and affinity with the VCP and the fraternal Vietnamese people and will further effectively support it in creating the bases of socialism.

The SED wishes all communists, the workers class and the entire people of the SRV much success in solving the tasks of the future.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS ISRAELI POLICY

LD291846 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 29 Mar 82

["GDR Resolutely Condemns Israel's Annexation Policy -- GDR Foreign Ministry Statement" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 27 Mar (ADN) — Supported and encouraged by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, which aim at arms escalation and confrontation, Israel has the audacity, after the annexation of East Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights, to embark on steps to annex the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. This makes it clear to everyone that the so-called "autonomy solution" merely serves as a cloak for the colonization and ultimate annexation of the territories occupied in 1967. The goal of this act of aggression in open breach of international law and violation of corresponding UN resolutions, is to rob the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights, in particular their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

The German Democratic Republic resolutely condemns Israel's policy of unashamed robbery and annexation, of organized and long-term planned government terror against all those who are defending their very own rights. It demands an immediate stop to all acts of violence against the Palestinian people and the reinstatement of their elected representatives.

The GDR regards the Palestinian question as a key issue for a permanent Middle East settlement and is of the opinion that in view of the present situation it is high time to return to a collective search for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict on a just and realistic basis.

The GDR assures the struggling Palestinian people and their legitimate representatives, the PLO, of its unlimited solidarity and friendship.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, reaffirmed the GDR's principled stand on this issue during the recent official friendship visit of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and supreme commander of the combat forces of the Palestinian revolution.

The GDR unerringly continues its support for the Syrian Arab Republic in its struggle for the return of the occupied and annexed Golan Heights.

It is time that Israel's expansionist spirit and aggressive aims finally give way to a sense of realism and the good will to live in peace with the Palestinian people and all other Arab neighboring peoples.

In order to guarantee peace and security in the Middle East, it is urgently required that Israel halts all activities of annexation, in accordance with UN resolutions and withdraws from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. The rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to their own independent state, must be realized.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON PEACE READ FROM CHURCH PULPITS

DW261223 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 26 Mar 82 p 2

["Text" of evangelical press service release of announcement planned by the Lutheran Church of Saxony to be read from the pulpit at Protestant church services on Sunday, 28 March]

[Text] The Land Synod, the land bishop and the land church office hereby notify the congregations of the following statement which they jointly adopted at the meeting of the Land Synod Wednesday, 24 March 1982:

The engagement for peace has become constantly more urgent lately. Many Christians of our country have recognized their share of responsibility for the preservation of peace and expressed it through various initiatives.

This also includes the wearing of the patch of the last peace decade by young Christians. The patch quotes the biblical word from the Micah 4:3 ("Swords Into Plowshares") and depicts the memorial donated to the United Nations by the Soviet Union, a memorial which represents this biblical quotation. We have been told by the state the other day that wearing this patch in schools and in public will not be tolerated anymore. It has been misused for the manifestation of an attitude hostile to the state and of the participation in an illegal political movement. Those refusing to remove the patch are threatened with grave consequences.

We take cognizance of this attitude of state authorities with deep bewilderment. We decidedly reject the insinuations therein contained. Granted, there are young people to whom wearing this patch is the expression of a generally critical attitude. This does not, however, change anything in the fact that young people in this way publicly avow their responsibility for peace and this token of hope. The patches show a testimonial clearly aimed at disarmament. The prohibition against wearing this patch will destroy the confidence of these young people. It damages the dialogue with them, especially since this decision is not the first in response to initiatives from their ranks.

It is not our task as a church to give the young people some instruction in this situation. Yet we cannot but draw attention to the consequences threatened and to state this clearly: We no longer have any ability to protect the bearer of the patch from them.

What matters is not just the display of the patch. What matters is the responsibility for peace imposed on the state as well as on every one of us. We deem it a serious mistake to counteract with prohibitions the awareness of this responsibility that has awakened. The concern of our Christian responsibility for peace will continue. In this context the imprinting force of the Gospel must remain evident.

What do we mean by that? We are vexed by the realization -- which we share with many people -- that war in which today's weapons are used will have no victors. The balance of deterrence, too, is constantly becoming less secure. It is necessary to venture the course of disarmament for the sake of preserving peace. It is our conviction in this connection that peace cannot be separated from reconciliation and justice. We do not forget that any peace will remain imperfect for as long as it does not include peace with the Lord. Nor do we overlook the responsibility of our state for the protection of its population.

What is needed and possible are steps toward helping safeguard peace through the renunciation of one's own armament measures. We welcome such steps even if they are small.

What is needed and possible are steps toward helping safeguard peace through confidence. Reconciliation will be won primarily by listening to each other, by the receptiveness to understanding and reconciliation of interests.

What can we do?

We learn from Jesus that signal-setting action by the individual is effective, and particularly if this action leads into agony. We may count on our Lord in any case. He sticks with us if we trust in him.

We can pray for peace. We can do so jointly and regularly. We seek dialogue, and to this end we need meetings within the framework of the peace mandate of the church.

We openly express our conviction wherever there is an opportunity to do so. We will not do this surly and arrogantly. We will insure that our own department is a testimonial for peace through frankness, objectivity and receptiveness to reconciliation.

We will oppose any abridgement and censoreship of the biblical message as well as its blending with political aims.

We will be the pleading advocates on behalf of those who must make decisions in the question concerning military service. In this respect we feel in harmony with the declaration of the conference of the Protestant church leadership in the GDR, dated 14 March 1982. Like this conference, we declare: "Young men in our congregations are trying before the Lord to find an answer to the question of whether they should absolve their military service in the armed units of the NVA (National People's Army -- FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU), whether they should decide for service in the construction units, or whether they should refuse military service entirely. We stick to our view that despite the greater risk Christians, in our times also can venture service in the army. We stress that the young Christians in the construction units and even the conscientious objectors in prison seek to give a signal for disarmament and not against the state. We stand by young Christians who indicate by word or deed that the peace efforts by our state do not make the Christian disarmament impulse superfluous."

We will seek options for service in the social sphere. As you know the request of young people to be allowed to absolve such a service as a substitute to military service has been turned down. Service in the social sphere, however, is urgently necessary. We endeavor to make concrete suggestions in this respect in cooperation with the inner mission organization and state authorities. What we have in mind is assignments to social and health institutions or to disabled and jeopardized individuals.

The peace forum at Dreden's Kreizkirch on 13 February 1982 showed how many people, including Christians, are moved by the concern for peace and how necessary the dialogue is with the young generation on the preservation of peace.

A prayer of that evening says in part:

"Christ, let yourself be drawn into our anxiety, into our hesitant steps; you, Christ, our peace, be peace for us."

WEISS RECEIVES CEMA SECRETARY FADDEYEV 24 MARCH

AU261702 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the GDR in CEMA, received Nikolay Faddeyev, secretary of CEMA, who is now staying in the republic at the invitation of the GDR Government.

The CEMA secretary praised the results achieved in the cooperation of the GDR with the USSR and the CEMA member countries on the basis of long-term bilateral and multilateral programs of specialization and cooperation. During his stay in the GDR Nikolay Faddeyev acquainted himself with the achievements of the working people in successfully implementing the tasks set by the 10th SED Congress for developing the national economy and for accelerating scientific-technological cooperation.

In the friendly talk questions of further deepening the economic and scientific-technological cooperation within CEMA were discussed.

LAZAR, LOSONCZI ATTEND PARLIAMENT SESSION

LD262204 Budapest MTI in English 1051 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 26 March (MTI) -- The discussions about the report of the public education act continued in parliament today. President Pal Losonczi and Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar were present at the session.

FRG POLITICIAN LEAVES AFTER MEETING KADAR, OVARI

LD301626 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Egon Bahr has left Budapest. The member of the Presidium of the German Social Democratic Party was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Politburo. The West German politician also held talks with Miklos Ovari, secretary of the Central Committee, and Janos Berecz, head of the Department of International Relations [of the MSZMP Central Committee].

ACZEL, MIKLOS MEET VATICAN ENVOY POGGI

LD302216 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 30 Mar (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received Archbishop Luigi Poggi, Papal nuncio in-charge of the Holy See's special affairs, in Budapest on Tuesday [30 March]. Also present at the meeting were cardinal Dr. Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom and president of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopacy, and Secretary of State Imre Miklos, [words indistinct] Hungarian office for church affairs. At the cordial meeting, the sides mutually described as useful the Hungarian-Vatican relations and the outcome so far of regular bilateral talks and they voiced hope on their further development. Views were exchanged also about international questions as well as about the tasks for whose solution both the Holy See and the Hungarian state are willing to work with sense of responsibility in the interest of easing tension and preserving mankind's peace. Archbishop Luigi Poggi will leave Budapest on Wednesday [31 March] at the end of his one-week visit to Hungary.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ITALY

LD291116 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 29 Mar (MTI) -- Heading a parliamentary delegation, Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, left for Rome today at the invitation of Nilde Jotti, president of Italy's House of Representatives, and Giulio Andreotti, president of the inter-parliamentary union.

PUJA, LAOS FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD301618 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Talks between the Hungarian and Laotian foreign ministers have begun in Vientiane. At the meeting, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja informed his Laotian partner on the experiences in Hungary of building socialism, and the most important international subjects were discussed as well. The signing of several agreements is planned, including ones on cultural cooperation between the two countries and the mutual recognition of diplomas. Puja arrived in the Laotian capital yesterday.

FALUVEGI-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES TALKS IN BRAZIL

Trade Agreement Signed

LD292152 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] A Hungarian-Brazilian agreement has been signed according to which trade turnover between the countries will increase by almost $600 million in 3 years. Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi was present at the signing of the document. He is conducting official negotiations in Brazil. He has been received by several members of the South American country's government. Agreement was reached that Hungarian exports must grow faster than Brazilian exports to Hungary so that balanced trade be achieved. At the talks, international political questions were also discussed.

Further on Trade Talks

LD301646 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Brasilia, 29 Mar (MTI) -- A Hungarian Government delegation, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, had talks in Brazilia on Monday. The head of the Hungarian delegation was received by Aureliano Chaves, Brazilian vice-president, Delfim Netto, minister of planning, and Baena Soares, acting foreign minister.

Hungary resumed diplomatic relations with Brazilia in 1961, and since then it is the first high-ranking Hungarian Government delegation that visits the [words indistinct].

During the talks with the vice-president of the [word indistinct] Republic of Brazil, the parties agreed that several opportunities offered themselves for improving political, economic and cultural relations between Hungary and Brazil. A common stand was taken that commercial relations should also be strengthened. During the talks with the acting foreign minister, the sides discussed current international issues and the opportunities for improving inter-government relations. In the course of the talks with the minister of planning, the parties analyzed the development of economic relations so far and the opportunities for Hungary to join the implementation of the Brazilian development plan for 1981-1985.

To promote Hungarian-Brazilian trade, Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Otto Herkner and [words indistinct] head of Department of the Brazilian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, signed a [word indistinct] agreement for three years. Under the agreement the total foreign trade turnover can be increased by 580 million dollars within three years.

Hungary's export can be improved by a cooperation in engine production, as well as the delivery of educational, health, harbour and telecommunication equipment, and exporting nuclear instruments and agricultural systems. Brazilian exports, apart from the traditional goods [words indistinct] cocoa, soya bean, can involve [words indistinct] of electronic components, telecommunication devices and consumer goods.

In the course of the visit, the representatives of the Budapest-based Medicor and the Brazilian Sanipar firm signed the foundation charter of Medicor do Brasil joint venture. The enterprise will produce and sell medical instruments in Brazilia, provide their service and deal with cooperation in third markets, Hungarian Budavox and Brazilian Marketing International concluded an agreement on mutual deliveries of telecommunication devices. Under an agreement Hungarian export worth a total of 25 million dollars and Brazilian export worth 15 million dollars will be realized within three years.

PZPR POLITBURO REVIEWS GDR VISIT, AGRICULTURE

GDR Visit Approved

LD301842 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] The Politburo heard a report today on the official party and state visit to the GDR, and fully approved the results of the talks. The Politburo highly praised the great cordiality with which the GDR community, and its capital Berlin received the Polish delegation.

The report stated that firm bonds between the Polish People's Republic and the GDR and good neighborly relations between two socialist states in the center of our continent constitute an essential factor for peace and stability in Europe, and are barriers against the forces of revanchism and reaction.

The Politburo stressed the importance of the unity of views on international issues. Poland and GDR stand firmly for the recognition and respect of the post-war realities in Europe as the foundation of security, stability and peace, and all international agreements, and post-war treaties defining the territorial and political shape of contemporary Europe.

The Politburo emphasized the importance of the joint opposition to intervention into Poland's internal affairs, and discrimination against Poland, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries. They stated that the will to deepen and develop the alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries expressed during the visit and also the cooperation within the framework of CEMA are of decisive importance for the consolidation of socialist states.

The Politburo stressed the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives which have been given firm support by the two countries.

The Politburo emphasized with appreciation that a proper place and successful solution in the talks between the party and state delegations of Poland and GDR have been found for economic issues, including current and long-term mutual deliveries of raw materials and goods, and the widening of integration and coordination of undertakings particularly important to the difficulties and needs of the Polish economy.

The meeting stressed the importance of the deepening of internationalist relations characterized by full confidence between the PZPR and the SED, and allied parties and organizations, thus shaping friendly, good-neighborly coexistence, and universal cooperation.

The Politburo emphasized the importance of the visit and its results for both states linked by the bonds of friendship, for further cooperation between the PZPR and SED and the consolidation of socialist community.

Next, the Politburo examined a report on the implementation of this year's tasks of agriculture and food industry, and the situation in procurement, and the supply of food for the population, and also the socio-political situation in educational circles.

Report on Agriculture

LD302232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The party Central Committee Politburo at today's session heard a report on the official party-state visit to the GDR and fully approved the results of the talks.

The Politburo also heard a report on this year's tasks in agriculture, the agriculture-food industry, and the situation in the procurement and the supply of foodstuffs to the population. The drop of animal production last year and insufficient provision of industrial means for agricultural production make the realization of agricultural tasks and food procurement more difficult.

In the current situation the cultivation of each hectare of land and the utilization of all productive capacities in agriculture and with agriculture-food industry, acquire a special significance. There can be no fallow or uncultivated land. Farmers and their farms should be assessed from this point of view. The law and regulations in force should be conductive to a good utilization of land.

The fundamental task in agriculture is to increase the yield of grains and fodder. The Politburo determined that the current situation in animal production shows a decline in the rate of fall, with the exception of poultry, and an upturn in the procurement of milk. The Politburo issued instructions for a new review of the balance of grains, meat and fats to ensure essential supplies within the current market.

The extent of utilization and popularization of scientific research in agriculture and the level of advisory services were critically assessed. The meeting determined that changes should be made in the system of education at agricultural schools and higher education establishments for a better practical preparation in the profession.

The Politburo noted the necessity for agricultural cooperatives and other units to undertake efficient procurement and properly utilize all agricultural produce. Instructions were issued for increased work to procure more grain and potatoes. The Politburo also stressed the necessity to ensure decidedly greater care in the utilization of agricultural equipment and effective use of all means of production.

Next the Politburo heard a report on the socio-political situation in the area of education.

DAILY PUBLISHES SEJM SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL BILL

AU301619 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27-28 Mar 82 p 1

[Unattributed PAP item: "The Resolution of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on Setting Up the Socioeconomic Council Attached to the Sejm"]

[Text] Paragraph 1.

1. The Socioeconomic Council, attached to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, is herewith created. The council will henceforth be referred to as the "council."

2. The council advises and conveys its views to the Sejm and its bodies.

Paragraph 2.

1. The council examines the issues addressed to it for the consideration of the Sejm, the Sejm Presidium or Sejm commissions.

2. The council may take action on certain issues also on its own initiative.

Paragraph 3.

1. The council is composed of representatives of the work forces of enterprises, state farms and producers cooperatives as well as of individual farmers' associations, cooperative and handicraft organizations, trade union and social organizations, and creative and scientific associations.

2. The council is composed of no more than 120 members.

Paragraph 4.

1. The chairman and members of the council are appointed by the Sejm, for the period of its own term, on the motion of the Sejm Presidium.

2. The chairman of the council is elected from among the Sejm deputies.

3. The members of the council are chosen from the candidates who are not Sejm deputies and who have been selected by the work forces listed by the Sejm Presidium and by the organizations listed in paragraph 3, item 1.

Paragraph 5.

1. Only Polish citizens who have an active right to vote for Sejm candidates may be elected to the council.

2. Council membership may be lost through death, resignation, the loss of the right to vote for Sejm candidates, and recall by the Sejm on the Sejm Presidium's motion, preceded by the motion of the work force or organization that put forward the candidacy of the member concerned, or by the motion of the council itself.

Paragraph 6.

The council Presidium is in charge of the council's work. The council Presidium is composed of the council chairman and the deputy chairmen, members and secretaries elected by the council.

Paragraph 7.

1. Through the Sejm Presidium the council chairman may ask the government members and the Supreme Chamber of Control for the necessary materials, information and explanations that are necessary for the council's work.

2. The council chairman may invite to the council meetings persons whose presence is necessary for examining a given case.

Paragraph 8.

The Sejm Presidium coordinates the activities of the council and individual Sejm commissions, and may determine the procedure and deadlines for examining the individual cases by the council.

Paragraph 9.

Sejm deputies may attend the council's debates.

Paragraph 10.

Having examined a given case, the council adopts views and proposals, which the council chairman sends to the Sejm Presidium.

Paragraph 11.

The council members are entitled to allowances for attending meetings and to the reimbursement of the travel costs in line with the Sejm Presidium rulings.

Paragraph 12.

The regulations adopted by the council and approved by the Sejm Presidium define the order of the council's work.

Paragraph 13.

The Sejm chancellery provides the organizational and technical services for the council.

Paragraph 14.

1. The Sejm will appoint the first make-up of the council within 3 months of this resolution becoming valid.

2. This resolution comes into force as soon as it is published.

CZYREK ADDRESSES SEJM 25 MARCH SESSION

AU291620 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Report on speech by Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs, at the 25 March session of the Sejm in Warsaw]

[Text] Comrade Marshal: May it please the Sejm: Poland needs peace above all, internal and external peace. A general realization of this need for peace is the absolute dictate of the national education of Poles today. It is an indispensable condition for a proper understanding of the Polish raison d'etat.

Foreign policy is a function of a state's domestic policy, and its national and class interests; it is a function of its internal strength or weakness. This is clearer today than ever before. Leading the country out of its heavy socioeconomic crisis, removing the causes of this crisis and overcoming its effects is at the same time a battle for the renewal of Poland's international position and role.

During the past year, the government has had particularly great responsibility for maintaining internal and external peace. We did everything to save these fundamental values. These efforts have been spoken about on many occasions, also from this rostrum. The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has played an important part in these efforts.

We informed our partners abroad about the development of the situation and the activities we had taken up. We spoke openly about the growing threats to our socialist state and to the national economy. We pointed out the negative effects and dangers of these threats to the international situation and international cooperation.

Our socialist friends and allies regarded these efforts with understanding and concern. They have provided support and essential aid, particularly economic aid. During this period, the Soviet Union granted Poland credits of over R3.8 billion, including around $500 million in nonrefundable aid. One cannot deny the fact that without this aid, the Polish economy would have collapsed completely. Complete economic collapse is, after all, what the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces were deliberately aiming at, making anarchy out of social and economic life and blocking the work of economic reform and socialist renewal undertaken after the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and the ZSL and SD congresses.

Introducing Martial Law Saved Domestic Peace

While the crisis was intensifying, from last September, we held many talks in Europe and outside Europe: With the French premier and foreign minister, with the British premier and foreign minister, with the Italian premier and foreign minister, with the U.S. vice president and secretary of state, with the West German deputy chancellor and foreign minister, with the Austrian federal chancellor and foreign minister and with the foreign ministers of Canada, Denmark, Japan, India, Mexico, Brazil, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Australia and many other countries. Important talks with Pope John Paul II and with Secretary of State Casaroli also took place. We spoke about our affairs earnestly and honestly. Many of the people we spoke to shared our anxiety about the chain of events in Poland, and expressed their anxiety that a further anarchization of life in the country threatens the country with collapse as an economic partner and important element in European peace and order. It was even said that if we were unable to master the domestic crisis, it might lead to serious complications in the international situation. Some state dignitaries spoke about this openly.

Yet at the same time, reserve and reluctance to meet Poland halfway on economic issues, were already appearing in the attitudes of a number of Western countries, particularly in the attitude of the United States. No wonder. For example, it is not our economy and our country that benefited from the stop in the export of Polish coal, but American monopolies which attracted a range of markets Poland has traditionally dominated and which it is so difficult for us to regain today.

It is not only advantages such as these that were involved here. NATO political strategists aimed to dismantle the foundations of peace in Europe at Poland's cost. So it is no wonder that numerous foreign so-called defenders of freedom in Poland never managed to find the words to criticise the forces of anarchy and destruction, and even gave them political, propaganda and material support.

Deputies! The introduction of martial law has saved domestic peace in Poland. This decision, which was taken after all chances of overcoming the crisis by political means collapsed following the Radom and Gdansk talks and the resolutions of Solidarity leadership, should have surprised no one. It did not create a threat to any country, it did not change the principles of Polish foreign policy.

We have explained the motives and aims behind this difficult but necessary step on numerous occasions. The president of the Council of Ministers presented them in his letters to many heads of state and key politicians all over the world. They were also presented in an aide-memoire addressed to all the participants of CEMA in Europe and in numerous diplomatic meetings and talks we held.

We pointed out the national and international significance of the step we had taken, and its conformity with the constitutional legal order and our legal international obligations. The meritorious and formal requirements of the international pact on citizens' and political rights, foreseen for a situation such as this, were also met. We informed both sides of the situation which had arisen in an appropriate message to the United Nations secretary general.

We have often emphasised that it is still our firm intention to continue the process of renewal, of the reform of political, social and economic life, and to deepen socialist democracy based on cooperation among all patriotic forces. The work of the Sejm fully confirms this.

The international tension that has been created around the events in Poland is not the result of the nature of the sovereign decisions we made concerning our domestic affairs. In fact, it results from present American policy and NATO's aims to change the balance of forces and political realities in Europe.

This is why in many Western countries, activities against Poland and its legal authorities continue to be undertaken, mainly inspired by the United States, and even with pressure from it. These activities are contrary to the principles of international harmony. Our country has become a target of unprecedented campaigning, of propaganda and political aggression, of economic restrictions and of attempts to isolate us and limit our bilateral contacts.

People are trying to condemn us for having saved our country from the threat of fratricidal war and from its incalculable consequences for Poland and Europe; for not allowing the balance of forces, the basis of European security, to be disturbed; and for not allowing and never intending to allow our country to be thrown toward confrontation.

We are receiving demands which hit at our sovereign right to settle our own affairs. There is only one answer to this. I will quote what General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and chairman of the Council of Ministers, said from this rostrum: "The Poles have never bowed before a foreign ultimatum yet... There are discrepancies and conflicts in our country, but it is not outsiders who will settle them."

World opinion about the Poles will be determined in the end not only by the facts behind the crisis itself, but by how effectively we can overcome it by ourselves, and solve our difficulties and problems for good.

Poland, a country of 36 million people, situated in the very heart of Europe and possessing historical experiences and economic, technological and creative cultural potential, is and will remain an active element in shaping the situation on our continent.

Despite its temporary weakening, Poland cannot be disregarded either today or tomorrow.

The period of the historical test which we are experiencing today requires particular clarity and precision in analyzing and assessing the world situation. It requires political imagination and wise and consistent activity. This is the right of Polish foreign policy and the basic coordinates of Poland's place in European politics and in the world system. The fundamental principles of Polish foreign policy, conforming to the interests of the nation and state and of socialism and peace, are invariable and lasting. Formulated at the birth of People's Poland, they still determine our policy. On the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish Workers' Party, it is worth recalling that it is the political forces of the Polish leftwing in the period of the toughest struggle for the national and social liberation of our fatherland which said in the historic-declaration of 1943 entitled "What Are We Fighting For?": The future Poland must constitute among the nations of the world a factor of peace and must live in harmony and friendship with its neighboring nations and, as a result of its geographical situation, must be a bridge linking the East and West in fraternal cooperation between the nations of Europe.

Poland Has Reliable Friends

The cornerstone of Polish foreign policy is to be found -- in the past, present and future -- in the ties of alliance and friendship as well as all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union; in ties which become formed from the joint struggle of revolutionaries and which were sealed together with the blood that was spilled in the struggle against the Nazi Reich. This alliance constitutes the basic guarantee of the safety of Poland and of the integrity of our borders; it constitutes the essential factor in the value and joint action of the whole community of socialist countries. This alliance is also an important factor in the peaceful shaping of relations in Europe.

An especially important event in the relations between Poland and the Soviet Union, as well as on a borader international plane, was the recent friendship visit to Moscow by the Polish party-state delegation. This visit has been of fundamental significance for the consolidation of the ties of the alliance and for the further development of bilateral fraternal friendship and broad and fruitful cooperation on the principles of socialist internationalism, equal rights, respect for sovereignty and friendly mutual assistance. The Moscow talks and their results have confirmed once more the historic, strategic dimension of the Polish-Soviet alliance, expressed in the statement that the existence of a strong independent and socialist Poland lies in the interest of the Soviet Union just as the power and the international prestige of the Soviet Union lies in the interests of People's Poland. These talks have proved that Poland has reliable friends on whom it can count.

Decisions in economic matters are of exceptionally great importance. These refer to Soviet assistance in solving our current problems. These will make it possible to exploit our production potential better, including with regard to the joint completion of the construction of certain production plants. These decisions will make it easier to implement favorable structural changes in industry. The aim of these decisions is the establishment of closer long-term links between our economies based on the principles of specialization and coproduction. This will constitute an important factor which will make it possible to overcome the crisis more rapidly and to gradually stabilize our economy. It will provide an opportunity for maintaining normal production pace at hundreds of factories. The visit to Moscow created good foundations for extending cooperation also in the spheres of culture, science and technology. The Soviet leadership and the Moscow public afforded our delegation very sincere welcomes. Good will, friendship and respect for the Polish nation, for the Polish working class and its party were stressed. The best evidence of the fraternal support for Poland is provided by the words of Leonid Brezhnev: We have helped Socialist Poland with everything we can and we will continue to help. The course of results of the visit opened up a new stage in the development of Polish-Soviet relations.

I would like to draw attention in particular to such basic aspects of this visit as: Firstly, the understanding and support of the Soviet friends for the road we have elected and for the nationwide efforts which are being undertaken under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party together with the United Peasant Party and democratic party, and with all patriotic forces aimed at economic stabilization, national accord and socialist renewal; secondly, confirmation that cooperation and economic assistance by the Soviet Union and also the system of cooperation between the socialist states within the CEMA framework are the fundamental factor of our economic security -- without this it would be impossible to overcome the present difficulties or to create the conditions for the further successful development of our economy; thirdly, yet another resolute confirmation of the fact that international agreements and treaties which summed up the results of World War II and which determined the modern territorial-political shape of our continent are a solid foundation for security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our socialist state, particularly today in view of the attempts which are being renewed aimed at calling into question the Yalta-Potsdam peacetime order in Europe; fourthly, the strengthening of Poland's international position as a close ally of the Soviet Union, as a lasting link of the states of the socialist community and as an active coparticipant in the policy of peace in Europe and the world.

A high priority in our foreign policy has been and continues to be relations with our remaining socialist neighbors: the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic. The bonds of friendship and all-round cooperation with our neighbor from beyond the Odra River -- the socialist state on German soil, the formation of which 32 years ago signified an essential breakthrough in Polish-German relations -- and with our neighbor in the south with which we are joined together by traditions of a joint history and national kinship, are of very great importance for Poland and for her security and development. It is socialism that has achieved a situation in which Poland has friends on all its borders. We will jointly protect, consolidate and develop this historic achievement of friendship and brotherhood. The visits of our party-state delegations to Berlin and Prague, in the near future, will serve this end.

We attach great importance to strengthening and developing our relations of friendship and cooperation with the allied socialist countries -- the Hungarian People's Republic, the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Romanian Socialist Republic. We are developing our traditional relations of friendly cooperation with the SFRY.

We maintain close ties of cooperation with Socialist Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We are deepening our traditional solid friendship and cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, whose heroic peoples achieved a great victory in their battle for liberation which lasted many years, and today are standing up to imperialist pressures resolutely. We support Laos and Kampuchea in their battle for stabilization and the right conditions for peaceful development.

In face of the threats which the return to cold war confrontation in the policy of NATO brings with it, a particularly important task is to strength our defense and allied cooperation within the Warsaw Pact. Throughout its entire existence, it has been and continues to be a reliable shield of peace in Europe, guarantees the security and peace of our nations and is at the same time an important base of peaceful efforts and initiatives aimed at halting the arms race, lowering the level of military confrontation and bringing about real disarmament. This aim is served in particular by the ever-increasing activity of the alliance's administrative bodies, such as the sessions of the advisory political committee, the ministers of defense committee and the foreign ministers committee of the Warsaw Pact.

The cooperation of the fraternal socialist states belonging to CEMA plays an important and irreplaceable role. An important task is to implement the resolutions of the 35th CEMA Conference. Here it is particularly a question of tackling key long-term problems such as fuel and energy problems, agricultural and food production problems, meeting the demand for general industrial goods and deepening socialist economic integration and scientific-technical cooperation.

We Wish To Deepen Our Cooperation With the Developing Countries

May it please the Sejm! One of the fundamental features of Polish foreign policy is its relations with developing countries. These countries are exerting increasing influence on the shape of the world today. Their aim is to strengthen the independence they have usually only recently obtained, and their concern for social and economic development are particularly close to our hearts and understood by us.

The decisions and programs made in the past to develop Poland's relations with Asian, African and Latin American countries were not always transformed into concrete activities by well-functioning mechanisms of cooperation.

Today it is necessary more than ever before to attach new status and importance to Poland's political and economic relations with Third World countries, as befits their political position in the world and their place in the international share of work. We must also give more importance to the possibilities of developing our mutual relations.

The positive results achieved in Polish exports to these countries, which were noted last year in light of the general fall in exports, shows that Poland continues to be an attractive partner in many spheres for cooperation with developing countries.

We highly value the balanced and considerate reactions of the majority of the states of the Third World to our efforts aimed at extricating Poland from the crisis. These countries remain interested in maintaining and developing contacts with Poland.

We see real possibilities in deepening mutually advantageous trade and economic and scientific-technical cooperation with our relations with the Latin American countries, particularly with Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela. We will also aim toward broadening our economic relations with Indonesia, Morocco, Iran, Kuwait and other countries. We are interested in establishing diplomatic relations and economic cooperation with the countries of the Arabian peninsula.

The nonaligned countries can be -- as always -- certain of our understanding for their aims and aspirations, as well as our principled opposition to all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. As in the past, Poland will give its support to the just demands of the developing countries -- the formation of a new international economic balance.

Blocking the Arms Race Is a Matter of the Highest Importance

May it please the Sejm! Europe and the world are faced with serious threats. The greatest strain in East-West relations since the war has taken place. The main source of this lies in the cold war policy of NATO aimed toward confrontation and particularly in the negative development of American policy. Imperialist and militant circles are openly striving to change the balance of power, shake the existing equilibrium and introduce policies of force. This is expressed in the increase in military budgets, the stepping up of the arms race and the increase in the production of new mass-extermination weapons. Arms expenditure is reaching the astronomical level of $500 billion.

The rampant and stepped-up arms race in the West is increasing the danger of a nuclear conflict. The possibility of using nuclear weapons in Europe is being propagated in American military programs and teachings. So it is not by chance that the current course of confrontation has caused so much friction and opposition in Europe, where the policy of detente has been most developed. Never since World War II has Western Europe ever been an area of such powerful peace rallies as last year, either.

People are trying to turn Europe into a training ground for "restricted nuclear war." That is the aim of the stepped-up program to set up around 600 new nuclear missiles of the latest types in Western Europe, which are aimed also at Poland, and of the decision to produce neutron and chemical weapons. It is intended to distrub the balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in Europe in particular.

So today I am asking the following question and doing so with all seriousness: What next? There is only one answer: Let us save peace: This is the highest priority today and a matter of supreme concern for the nation.

The main obstacle against the policy of confrontation and the main element in the defense of peace and security on the international scene is the strength and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and their constructive, responsible and far-reaching policies. An important stimulus for opposing the negative trends in the development of the international situation has become the peace program for the eighties adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress, as well as the Soviet Union's concrete proposals and initiatives which represent the development of this program.

Honorable Sejm, defending peace and strengthening peace coexistence and cooperation are some of the cardinal principles of our foreign policy, which are recorded in our Constitution.

We have always taken the view that difficult periods call for particular efforts and are not an occasion for slackening our activeness. Polish initiatives and actions in favor of security and cooperation were made not only during the period of detente, but also during much more difficult periods in the fifties and sixties. That is one of the distinctive features of our diplomacy in action. Today we will not let ourselves be pushed into isolation. Nor do we intend to impose self-isolation on ourselves. We are and will be open to the world and its problems.

For many years we have continued to contribute to the settlement of European affairs. We have proposed to set up zones of limited nuclear armament in Europe, which are known as the Rapacki and Gomulka plans. We have proposed an all-European conference and we have made consistent efforts, together with our allies, to have it convened. We are active in the CSCE forum and in the process begun by it.

That process is an important achievement of the European countries. Poland attaches great importance to further continuing and strengthening that process and to consolidating and observing all the principles and decisions of the Helsinki Final Act. We proved this by our attitude at the recent CSCE round in Madrid. While opposing attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, we did all we could to prevent the breaking down of that round and to ensure the continuation of the CSCE process.

The Madrid meeting, which will again be convened in the fall, should regain its character of constructive debates. Poland will do its best to rehabilitate a meaningful dialogue and to have it produce positive results.

Decisions to convene the conference on creating trust and security and on promoting disarmament in Europe will be the focal point. In agreement with our allies, at Madrid we proposed that such a conference should be convened, and we actively participated in working out its terms of reference. We are pleased to point out the important results of the discussions to date. We trust that it is possible and feasible to solve the other issues on the prinicple of the mutuality and equality of the security interests of all participants.

Putting an end to the arms race is of supreme importance for peace. Soviet-American relations play the key role in the disarmament dialogue and in the entire scheme of East-West relations.

We fully support the USSR's realistic position during the talks on limiting the medium range nuclear weapons in Europe. The initiatives presented by Leonid Brezhnev at the congress of the Soviet trade unions are new proof of the USSR's constructive policy in that regard. We welcome those initiatives as an expression of good will and honest desire for agreement. We fully support them.

Last February, the Polish delegation to the Vienna negotiations presented on behalf of the USSR, the GDR, the CSSR and Poland a draft accord on the first stage of reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe. That draft is yet another example of the socialist countries' constructive stance. We hope that the Western side will constructively approach that proposal because this would make it possible to achieve progress and the first concrete results in these difficult negotiations now in their 9th year.

The road to strengthen European security is represented by pooling and directing various efforts toward a single aim, and by searching for mutually complementing solutions to the problems discussed in Geneva, Vienna and Madrid. It is not represented by implementing the planned armament programs.

We are pleased to note a new surge in the interest of the public and the government circles in the concept of an atomic-free zone and limited nuclear armaments. At the Bucharest session of the committee of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers last December, the socialist countries confirmed their firm resolve to act in favor of nuclear disarmament in Europe. We want to continue to contribute to the search for the solutions that would help to achieve that aim. We want to do this in the same way in which we proposed in the past that an atomic-free zone should be set up and nuclear armaments in central Europe should be frozen.

We welcome with praise the USSR's constant readiness to renew at once the Soviet-American talks about curbing and reducing strategic nuclear armament. All the peoples in the world are interested in this.

We traditionally devote much attention to the Geneva disarmament committee. Aside from the priority issues of nuclear disarmament and of a ban on all nuclear tests, we support its work to eliminate chemical weapons and to draw up a comprehensive disarmament program, which will soon be debated by the second special session of the UN General Assembly. It is our wish that this session should provide an important incentive for checking the arms race, for promoting disarmament and for consolidating detente.

Honorable Sejm, the dangerous manifestation of extending international political tensions to the sphere of economic relations is spreading. Such an extension upsets the stability of these relations, undermines trust, hinders joint efforts and restricts the implementation of the CSCE final act.

This places the issue of safe economic relations in a new light. We deem it desirable to work out and adopt the means for creating economic confidence in this connection. Putting forward this idea, we are not guided by narrow interests of our own. We appeal to the governments participating in the CSCE to protect economic cooperation against the adverse influence of the deteriorating political relations, to refrain from erecting new obstacles against the development of this cooperation, and to take action in order to create an atmosphere of trust and certainty in economic relations. The European Economic Commission of the United Nations should play an important role in this regard.

We must take a careful and critical view of economic cooperation with foreign countries. All in all, this cooperation has given us a number of advantages, and we are interested in continuing it.

The present difficulties, especially payment difficulties, are the result of many erroneous decisions, which have not been preceded by careful and comprehensive analyses. We have succumbed to a typical mania for taking out loans, and this has been taken advantage of by some Western partners. At times they would sell us obsolete technologies, request too many imports demanded by the licenses they sold to us, and demand high interest rates. As a result, interest accounts for almost one-third of our repayments this year.

We do not want to intensify our indebtedness and to live off others. What we want is to ensure -- through international cooperation -- that the entire potential of our economy is used and that we are again able to cooperate dependably as partners of foreign countries.

We must draw all conclusions for the present and the future from the policy of economic restrictions applied by the West as of 13 December 1981.

The Western countries say that they will cancel those restrictions if Poland fulfills certain political conditions. This is out of the question in international law and in light of CSCE decisions.

This is also unrealistic!

The political, propaganda and economic activities mounted against us in defense of the Helsinki Final Act which has been allegedly violated in Poland constitute the most flagrant example of violating and trampling on its principles, in particular the principles of sovereign equality, principles of noninterference which forbid the exertion of political or economic pressure and principles of international cooperation. We believe that the sense of realism will gain the upper hand. Poland is capable of being an attractive partner in international cooperation. It stands to reason that such possibilities will be realized only by a strong, stable state in which the law rules. A weak state which is pulled about by contradictions cannot be a solid partner either in dialogue or in economic cooperation. We hope that our foreign partners will understand this.

We are ready as before to develop bilateral relations with the capitalist countries, especially with European countries, which are linked with Poland through traditions consolidated over many years. We voice our appreciation for those states which have retained moderation and restraint with regard to the campaign organized against Poland. We appreciate those states which did not join in attempts of dictating to us how we are to govern ourselves in our own country. We appreciate the understanding, good will and humanitarian aid extended to us in our difficult period by the public in various countries.

We are interested in maintaining and developing our neighborly cooperation with Austria, Finland, Sweden and other neutral countries.

For obvious reasons we attach particular importance to our relations with the Holy See. We all know how John Paul II is committed to propagating the spirit of peace, understanding and cooperation. We also know how much attention the pope devotes to events in Poland. Although we differ on some issues, we are convinced that our views are close on fundamental issues such as the need to prevent a further deterioration in the international situation and to stop the arms race as well as on the issue of the sanctions and restrictions imposed on Poland.

Relations with the FRG have always occupied an important place in our foreign policy. The basis of those relations is the December 1970 accord, whose intentions and decisions are historic. Consistently observing that accord and seeking to consolidate the bases of the peaceful political-territorial order in Europe, we will strengthen the process of understanding and normalization of those relations. That process is now undergoing severe trials. The forces that would like to exploit our difficulties in order to interfere in our domestic affairs are again in the ascendant in the FRG. The charitable actions, whose motives we appreciate, cannot compensate for the damage inflicted on our mutual relations by the policy of restrictions. At the same time, we attach great importance to the speeches and activities of those political and economic circles and of those politicians in the FRG who are seeking to develop or at at least to maintain the level of our relations.

We are ready -- on the basis of mutual respect, equal rights and noninterference in internal affairs -- to continue to develop the relations of good cooperation with other European countries, the Scandinavian countries, with Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Great Britain as well as with Canada, Japan and Australia.

We have always appreciated the traditions and achievements of friendly Polish-French relations. The Polish-French dialogue has played an important role in shaping the peaceful relations in postwar Europe and has served well our two peoples, who have become friends, and the cause of peace. It is not Poland's fault that the present state of our relations is deviating from its accustomed level; this may threaten their status in the future. Such a development is not our intention and would not be in the interest of the European situation.

A few observations about Polish-American relations. We greatly respect the American nation, whose history is marked by great Polish names and by the destiny of thousands and thousands of our countrymen. We achieved a relatively high level of mutual relations in the seventies.

The present U.S. policy toward Poland, which links the development of our relations to political conditions, is damaging Polish-American cooperation, cannot be accepted by any sovereign state respecting its dignity and expresses the great power's instrumental approach to our country.

We still hope that, motivated by realism, the U.S. authorities will revise their policy vis-a-vis Poland. We are interested in developing our cooperation with the United States, but this cooperation must be mutually advantageous and based on the principles of equality, sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs.

Honoring Poland's payment obligations is a crucial problem of our relations with the western countries. We want to overcome the difficulties in that regard by agreement and by finding solutions to suit the interests of Poland and its creditors. The condition for solving that problem is to restore the unbalanced economic cooperation with the countries in question.

We attach great importance to the activities of the United Nations and we participate in its work. Poland's election as a temporary member of the security council at the beginning of this year has increased its tasks and responsibility. We welcome the activities of the new UN secretary -- Perez de Cuellar -- and we value his friendly stand toward Poland.

Citizen deputies, our contacts and cooperation with the Poles abroad are part and parcel of our foreign relations. Our policy's principles vis-a-vis the Poles abroad have not changed, although we know that we will implement them under more complicated conditions. We will consistently seek to maintain and develop various forms of cooperation between the country and the Poles abroad, including economic cooperation and the maintenance of links with the Polish way of life. We will create conditions for the Poles abroad to be able to play an increasingly important role in propagating Polish technical ideas, science, culture and art and to participate in objectively reporting on the processes occurring in Poland.

I wish to cite the Sejm resolution passed on 25 January 1982 and addressed to Poles in the world: "Wherever you are and whatever your ideals, do help your fatherland in its difficult situation, show an understanding for the country's problems and defend the purity of Poland's name." We believe in a positive response to this appeal.

May it please the Sejm: The Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR, the decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation and the resolutions of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic have laid down the chief aims and tasks facing our foreign policy. An essential condition for implementing them is the full understanding and support of the community and all the patriotic forces of our nation. We are counting particularly on the Polish youth and on the joint participation of our young citizens in strengthening our fatherland's position and security and its good name in the world.

A particularly important task is to spread the truth of our relations with the USSR and with the other fraternal socialist countries. The lasting alliance and multifaceted cooperation between Poland and the USSR not only concerns one group of people in Poland, it concerns the entire country.

We should also strive to bring the problems of Third World countries closer to our community. We have many friends in the Third World with whom we are able to find mutually advantageous forms of cooperation better than before. These countries are becoming sympathetic to Poland today.

A new way of thinking is also necessary in order to form new relations with the developed capitalist countries on a more realistic basis.

More difficult conditions have arisen in our information and propaganda activity. This demands that the forms of our work be adapted in an appropriate way. A Foreign Affairs Ministry press center has been opened for foreign journalists assigned to Poland. We are sending knowledge about our country abroad by all available channels. We can oppose the stepped-up propaganda aggression against Poland with all due firmness.

We cannot wait for a better climate in international relations to appear. We must act today with double the energy in all possible areas in order to overcome the West's attempts to isolate and economically blockade our country; we must create the right conditions for overcoming the crisis and for strengthening Poland's international position.

The Polish foreign service is carrying out an important part of these tasks. It is working under more difficult conditions today than ever before. One can say that it is in the front rank of the political and ideological confrontation front, opposing in many Western countries the constant psychological and propaganda pressure in a climate of constant demonstrations, blackmail and provocation. Attitudes, characters and faith in the fatherland are being tested greatly today. Cases of betrayal and desertion, unfortunately known to the public, have occurred. These deserve the utmost condemnation. The Polish nation has always treated traitors and renegades with contempt. However, these are only isolated occurrences. On the whole, the foreign service is doing its job well under difficult conditions, and its patriotic and active attitude deserves to be positively appraised.

Besides the savings measures we have already taken, we are preparing further measures, such as suspending the activities of some institutions, reducing their staff and lowering other expenditures. In the final phase, the echelons of the foreign service, including those in foreign trade, will come under review.

A particularly important matter today is joint activity and proper coordination in all aspects of our foreign relations. Responsible and complex tasks face the employees of the diplomatic and consular corps, foreign trade, finance and others, whose direct purpose is to solve the difficult problems in our relations with the world. We are attaching great importance to the work of Polish enterprises, workforces and specialists employed abroad. They represent Poland not only with their work, but their attitude.

A great role is attached to Polish culture and science, which is always open to Europe and the world and at the same time is deeply patriotic and spreads Poland's reputation to all continents. We support the development of international contacts through Polish participation in sports. This is also an important element in Poland's presence in the world.

Deputies! The roads and fortunes of Poland are many in the world, but there is only one Poland and only one Polish state on the map of the world. This country situated between the Oder and the Bug is our most treasured value, created from our troublesome history and paid for by the sacrifices and suffering of many generations. Here we are at home. This is where the thoughts and feelings of all those who feel allegiance toward their fatherland are marshaled.

We know that these thoughts are prejudiced in various ways, often marked by indecision, a feeling of regret and often bitterness. However, what we are concerned about is what could be defined as a basic level of agreement between all those who are bound by Poland's fortunes. We are concerned about our domestic Polish affairs not being a card in someone else's hand, not being an instrument for aims having nothing to do with Poland and its interests; we are concerned that no one pass judgment on Poland and that no one pass judgment without Poland's participation.

Our country's future is taking shape here. The work of the entire people will decide it -- the labor of the Polish worker and farmer, engineer and teacher, the soldier on guard duty for the security of his country. The effectiveness of all our efforts in forming relations with countries abroad and Poland's position in the world depends in the end also on them. The foreign policy of our socialist state serves their interests and aspirations. The PZPR, its allied parties, -- the ZSL and the SD -- and all the patriotic forces who are striving for national rebirth and socialist renewal are jointly shaping it.

The role of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic is great here. Its role stems from its status as the highest body of state authority and also from the concrete contribution by the high chamber, the Deputies' Clubs and circles, the Sejm committees, and by individual deputies in shaping and implementing Polish foreign policy. In the name of the government, I wish to thank many deputies for their activity concerning foreign contacts, particularly during this difficult period. I am convinced that today's Sejm debate will bring about the fulfillment of the tasks facing Polish foreign policy.

RAKOWSKI ADDRESSES TEACHERS AT 12-13 MAR MEETING

AU300905 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 25 Mar 82 pp 3, 6

["Text" of speech delivered by Vice Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski at the 12-13 March theoretical political conference attended by more than 200 secondary school teachers of humanities, associates of educational institutions and representatives of periodicals for teachers]

[Text] The government is aware of the social importance of the teaching profession. I think I do not need to dwell at length on the point. In the past things varied. On or about teachers day, teachers were frequently commended and their role in the life of the people was emphasized. Concerning the teachers' material status and the social status and prestige of your profession attached to the material status, things were not that rosy. Our intention is to change that state of affairs. Notwithstanding the modest means now at the disposal of the people's state, we want -- through the teacher's charter -- to pave the path toward strengthening the teacher's moral and material position in society.

However, it is obvious that that position depends not only on the government and on its concern for the teaching profession. The social position of the teacher also depends on himself, on his professional preparation, as well as on the way he conveys his knowledge to children and young people. The prestige of the teacher depends on moral values he represents, on his loyalty to the ideals of socialism. Each one of you is aware that the school, and thus the teachers' community, is the scene of a bitter political struggle. To put things rather mildly, not all teachers consider that their mission is to enhance loyalty to the ideals of socialism. I think that the "i" must be dotted. There are teachers who actually use the school and the opportunities to influence the minds of children and young people for antisocialist agitation, as well as for spreading the ideas and views molded by the classical Polish rightwing. Instead of programming realistic, rational ways of thinking and attitudes, they instill into their pupils a world outlook glorifying romantic, rebellious, or even anarchic attitudes. Opinions and views about whether socialism really exists in Poland and other socialist countries may vary, but even the most critical among them cannot overlook the fact that the future shape of the world is precisely socialist, and not capitalist.

In my opinion, a teacher who does not see socialism as the world's future must be deprived of the opportunity to influence the awareness of young people. A teacher emotionally identifying himself with the social rightwing and considering that his mission is to fight socialism should make his choice himself and should resolve if he has the moral right to function in the socialist educational system. I think it is only fair to put the issue in this way. I also think that the socialist government has the constitutional duty to carefully see to it that the school does not lose its socialist character even for a moment.

I do not call for any great verifying action, but perhaps for a moral verification. The school is and must be a stage of discussion, a stage on which various views clash, but those views must fit within the framework of recognizing the socialist system and its values irrespective of the extent to which those values have been put into practice. I was and am resolutely against denying the great achievements of People's Poland, against evaluating the past 37 years as a long series of errors and defeats.

In the New Difficult Situation

Like our entire society, the teachers' community has left behind a very stormy period, from August 1980 to 13 December 1981. That was a period of undoubtedly justified criticism of the bad past, of errors committed for various reasons, also as a result of common arrogance and of disregard both for society and for the patterns of social development. It was also a period of undoubtedly honest moves made in the name of renewing the outdated structures of economic management and of the control of social development. In my opinion, those were the objectives that led many honest patriots, including many adherents of socialism, to Solidarity. Those people did not want and did not intend to fight people's rule, the socialist state. The wholesome, sharp and principled criticism of the seventies also encompassed the party. At the ninth extraordinary congress, the PZPR settled uncompromising accounts with the past and adopted a program for bold socioeconomic reforms promising to strengthen those values in the socialist system which deserved to be upheld, consolidated and developed. I advise you to carefully study the document because the substance of that important document has in essence been forgotten amid the stormy events and mounting political tensions. It is a document presenting a very bold program for socioeconomic reforms. It is topical not only because we intend to and will carry it out; it is also necessary to discuss and properly assess the August-December period because discussions on that period will continue for a very long time, and the evaluations of that period will be -- as they are -- the subject of political struggle. That struggle will be waged in various fields, and thus the knowledge of the ninth congress decisions, of the main theses of the resolution, should help us in the polemics, with the assessments and views contradicting the concept of socialist renewal. By the way, I would like to remind everyone that the program adopted by the ninth congress has initiated a new stage in the country's political situation. The essence of that stage consisted of the fact that this program provided an alternative to various program fragments advocated at that time by Solidarity. I would like to call your attention to the fact that the notorious poster with a skull and with a knife and a fork crossed underneath was the only commentary given by the union's leadership to the ninth congress decisions. Thus if I insist that the ninth congress program was a highly important event, it is because Solidarity leaders, or rather the circles controlling Solidarity, saw in it a danger and responded to it with the intensified struggle against the PZPR and against the people's state in the subsequent weeks and months.

I said it was a very stormy period, a period of many positive and useful changes which occurred in our lives. But at the same time it was a period abundant with facts, events and phenomena very harmful to Poland, to the Polish state, to the nation's present day and future. Freedom was frequently regarded as the right to anarchy, democracy as the right to attack and to undermine the constitutional principles on which People's Poland had been built, the openness to the world as the right to attack our alliances, and particularly the Polish-Soviet alliance. The question arises: What was the purpose of that attack, particularly of that against our alliances? Was its objective to change our eastern border, which has been quiet for 37 years, into a border of troubles, a border which, instead of uniting peoples, would divide them?

Allow me to deal at some length with Polish-Soviet friendship and, more precisely, with our relations with the Soviet Union. That subject was already addressed by Prof Wiatr, but I still consider it advisable to go back to it. Looking at Polish-Soviet relations from the formal point of view, they were initiated on 21 April 1945, on the day when the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the two countries was signed. Obviously, the signing of the treaty was preceded by cooperation between the Polish leftwing and the Soviet Union during World War II. The treaty signed in April 1945 closed the very entangled history of coexistence between the Polish people and the peoples making up the majority of the Soviet Union's population, that is with the Russians, the Ukrainians and the Belorussions. The entangled history encompassed both the Polish expeditions against Moscow and Kiev, the period of partitions, as well as the common struggle of Polish and Russian democrats against czarism, the November and the January uprisings, V.I. Lenin's struggle against czarist oppression of many peoples, including the Poles, the support of the leader of the October Revolution to the idea of founding an independent Polish state, Molotov's unfortunate pronouncement about Poland between the two wars, and Stalin's desire to assist in building a strong and independent Poland. No matter how critically the materialization of those ideas is assessed, in my opinion, a few obvious truths should be recalled, should be, moreover, engraved upon a stone so that no one can ever erase them.

The Elementary Truths

Truth one is: The conclusion of the alliance with the USSR was of decisive importance in tracing the Polish border along the Oder and the Neisse line. If at the 1945 Potsdam conference Poland had not had the moral and political support of the victorious power, its western borders would certainly have taken a different shape. Even so Poland would have begun at the Bug River, but would not have ended on the Oder and Neisse.

Truth two is as follows: The whole history of Poland is evidence that only the Eastern power can be our natural ally. The geographical situation and the sad experiences accumulated in the last few centuries of our relations with Western states show that every realistic Polish politician must seek support in friendly relations with Moscow. That has always been topical, but today, when the Soviet Union is one of the two superpowers, it must be goal No 1 of any Polish foreign policy.

Truth three is: Notwithstanding the differences marked by the various paths covered by the revolutions in the two countries, the uniformity of social systems in Poland and the Soviet Union is -- from the point of view of overcoming the fragments of the past which adversely affected Polish-Russian relations -- very advantageous.

Last but not least, truth four is that the Soviet Union -- actually a continent of 21 million square km -- provides a huge and stable market for Polish commodities that would be ideal for any highly developed capitalist state. It should be borne in mind that the Soviet Union is a great raw material power. It was not mere accident that the clever Bonn Germans signed an agreement for Soviet natural gas and crude oil supplies valid beyond the year 2000.

Allow me to make here a little digression. When, at the end of December 1981, I was in Bonn, one of my partners in the talks, a prominent social democratic figure, obviously as interested in the situation in Poland as I and everyone else at that time, said as follows: "Mr. Rakowski, of course, I am interested in those issues, but as a representative of a country possessing neither crude oil nor other raw materials, I am above all interested in good relations with the Soviet Union. I must worry about crude oil and natural gas." That is what realistic thinking is!

From among all European states located west of the Bug River, Poland, united with the Soviet Union by the uniformity of the systems, has the best chance to be represented on the Soviet market. Of course, this depends on Poland and on its economic policy. Although our economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union are rather appreciable -- after all, the USSR is our main trade partner -- the historic importance of the Soviet market has undoubtedly not been recorded in the national consciousness of the Poles. Instead of turning to the East and locating our industry there, we put our stakes on various ideas, frequently ill conceived, which should have turned Poland into a successful rival of such industrial powers as the FRG, the United States and so forth.

In many cases, we paid for those experiments very dearly. However, in my opinion, the erroneous economic policy was not the only cause of our setbacks. The habit of turning away from the East resulted from certain traditional national features which must be critically assessed. What I mean is the misinterpretation of our role in Europe, our national egocentrism, a touch of disregard for our closest neighbors, and so forth.

The aforesaid four truths should, in my opinion, determine the substance of Polish foreign and internal policy in each generation. But do they? The answer "yes" applies to the PZPR and the entire leftwing camp. But the matter will take a different shape if we look for an answer to that question in the period between August 1980 and 13 December 1981. Without much effort we will reach the conclusion that, in many cases, those truths were not observed. They were brutally, stupidly, and frequently broken and disregarded in a childish way. It is to be admitted with regret that one of the goals pursued by Solidarity's political aktivs was to weaken the Polish-Soviet alliance and to drive a wedge between Poland and the USSR. It also animated the posthumous offsprings of the classical Polish rightwing, who joined, and frequently even ran, Solidarity. In line with the historical truth it should also be stated that Solidarity's leading teams did not take any steps to check the anti-Soviet trends developing within that organization. No such steps were taken either by advisers or by those who regarded themselves as moderates. On the contrary, quite a few persons belonging to Solidarity's leading bodies -- I mean the national commission, its presidium and regional boards -- actively participated in spreading anti-Soviet moods. It was particularly obvious in many little enterprise periodicals issued by the union. The same also applies to young people in the leadership of the Independent Students Union. The fact is that many Solidarity figures, engaged in anti-Soviet activity, thought that the Soviet Union would be eager to negotiate with Solidarity, and alleged that if Solidarity guaranteed the free use of Soviet transit lines and the Polish Army remained in the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Union's leadership would be ready to accept a partial seizure of power by Solidarity. And that fact attests to the dimensions taken by political naivete. Three ministries -- of national defense, of foreign and of internal affairs -- would have been left in the hands of the PZPR, and the others would have been staffed by the union's advisers. Certainly, that was a mental aberration, but the drama lay in the fact that, in the history of Poland, that was not the first instance of wishful thinking prevailing.

I would like each teacher to see the historic dimensions of the Polish-Soviet alliance and to instill them into the future generations of Polish children. That will mean not only coping with the duty, but also contributing to fostering the feeling of safety among the present and future generations of Poles. The attitude toward the Soviet Union has undoubtedly been and will be an object of political struggle. One must not take a neutral position on that.

Shaping Historical Awareness

In the context of Polish-Soviet relations, I would also like to heed what may be termed historical truth. Last year we heard loud calls for adherence to historical truth. As a rule, such calls were accompanied by slogans such as "Katyn," "The 17 of September 1939," "The destinies of the Poles in eastern districts during the first stage of World War II" and the "Warsaw uprising," and thus it was full concentration on the events that in past decades frequently were mentioned in muted voices or bashfully. Certainly, it was our mistake, but the matter was not that simple. In my opinion, those facts should be presented calmly, in line with the truth, and the causes and situations which gave rise to those facts should be calmly highlighted. We must not -- and this is what I blame many people active in the school for -- sensationalize those events, and particularly must not regard them as a means in the political struggle against the system or against Polish-Soviet cooperation. Unfortunately, last year that was frequently the case. After all, one can ask the following question: Can historical truth always be regarded as separate from the current or even long-term objectives? From objectives important for the people? And if the so-called historical truth only serves to reopen and deepen the wounds which have been healed, is it advisable to concentrate on it? For example, let us look at the history of the Catholic Church. After all, it is not a history full of splender alone. It also recorded events which were not at all praiseworthy.

For example, take the period of the Inquisition. There was the practice of breaking people on the wheel, of burning at the stake, and so forth. And what about the private lives of some popes? They could be described in such a way as to take the reader's breath away. Another example is the position taken by Pius XII toward the Third Reich. Always adhering to truth, the church somehow skips those facts. This does not mean that the church keeps silent about those facts, but it rarely goes back to them and does not refer to them at each step. Moreover, the Polish leftwing does not use those facts against the church and is restrained in those matters. And it is right because the history of peoples and institutions, even those as powerful as the Catholic Church, the history of social movements and of social classes abounds with dramatic and painful events which should be treated tactfully and with moderation, always bearing in mind the consequences of one's "inflexibility" in spreading the so-called historical truth. I am convinced that last year's calls for adherence to historical truth were politically motivated and pursued a definite political goal. As a matter of fact, the point was to revive in the Polish public anti-Soviet moods in order, as I said, to turn the quiet border into a border of trouble. I remember an event which is worth remembering, although it does not involve history. In mid-May 1981 a certain Rajski, at that time still a PZPR member, delivered a speech at the party conference in Gdynia trying to prove that our trade relations with the USSR were based on inequality. That was a compilation of various opinions, frequently out of context. On the whole, Rajski lied. In the weeks that followed, Rajski's speech circulated in Poland in typed copies. But suddenly last fall "somebody" had the idea of using Rajski's speech for provocative purposes. Mimeographed in thousands of copies, it was distributed. In the subsequent weeks there was hardly any meeting that did not make references to the arguments served up by Rajski. That "somebody" was not spontaneous. That action was deliberate. Against the background of that planned anti-Soviet propaganda, its authors should be asked: But where was Poland supposed to buy raw materials? After all, while it was at loggerheads with the USSR, Poland could not have counted on Soviet raw materials, and certainly could not have expected to purchase them at favorable prices.

To Be Aware of the Complicated Nature of Political Struggle

Let us again discuss the negative manifestations that asserted themselves between August 1980 and December 1981. The activities to dismantle the state should be assessed as particularly harmful. Social progress and the construction of a second Japan were to be achieved by killing the Polish economy. This was a terrifying political philosophy. One thing should be said: The strategists who laid down the policy of the Solidarity leaders knew very well the most sensitive spot to attack. Forcing the government to introduce free Saturday in a situation in which the increasing amounts of money had to be matched by increased production was a harmful measure. The issue of coal was also a classic example. During the first phase of Solidarity's activities in the coal-mining industry, not all of us realized that it was not only free Saturdays that were at stake: The point was that a blow against Polish coal was a painful blow against the entire Polish economy. In fact it was unnecessary to take any action in the field of the economy because it was enough to create a situation in which coal production continued to decrease, and this situation was to a great extent achieved. Poland, which had exported about 40 million tons of coals, last year had to reduce this export to 16 million tons and thus lost for many years its traditional export markets because another state has taken over them -- namely, the United States. Who has profited then by the drop in our coal production by about [figure unreadable] million tons? Not Poland and not the Poles. It was unfortunate, but no persuasion, requests, honest pledges and appeals to patriotism produced the hoped-for response. Today we cannot help speaking with bitterness about the government's almost useless struggle with Miner's Solidarity.

Regarding strikes as a way of life and conduct for the people should be appraised as highly disadvantageous to our basic national interests. It is a pity that such a conduct also infected a part of the community with which I have the honor to have met here. I regard the school strike in Lublin as a dark page in the annals of Polish education and I think that the teachers' community should often return to the history of this strike and its moral-political aspects in order to demonstrate the blind alley one can be driven into by succumbing to empty and demagogic catch phrases or by losing a sense of not so much reality as of moral responsibility for the fates of the fatherland.

Dismantling the Socialist State Is the Political Adversary's Chief Aim

The attack against the state and its institutions was undoubtedly another negative manifestation. Weakening the state structures became an almost programmatic task for Solidarity leaders, and Kuron's concept of a self-governing republic was expected to break up the state into tens of thousands of self-governing organisms acting individually and often selfishly. And this was to happen in a country in which the people and the press have been talking and writing for dozens and dozens of years about the lack of respect for the state. We must state that, as a result of those activities, the spirit of a stateless people began to rise again over Poland. Romantic and stateless patriotism proclaimed that the nation existed by virtue of the power of the spirit and that it continued to confirm its existence through selfless and heroic deeds, which should be lauded and glorified. You could have an understanding for such thinking during the period of partitions of Poland, but today we must bear in mind that institutions are a normal form of the nation's existence and that the state is a normal form of national existence.

The government was also a target in the attack against the state. It is obvious that, as Prof Jan Szczepanski has often recalled, not only the government, but also the people are responsible for that fact that our situation is worse than it might have been. However, the opposition active within Solidarity applied double standards. It absolved the people with the help of so-called objective conditions, but did not do so in the case of the government. This means that it was no accident that while our people were fed such a political philosophy, almost the entire attention of most of our people was concentrated between August 1980 and December 1981 on criticizing the state and its institutions as well as the government and its policy. Severe criticism was leveled against almost every government political and economic measure. And how much demagogy was in the criticism initiated by many Solidarity officials? I do not assert that the government, of which I have been a member since February 1981, was faultless and that it always anticipated the course of events by a step or two. But it is a fact, which can be proved by documents, that those who were supposed to be our partners continued to create in a planned and consistent way mistrust toward the power apparatus.

If we take a historical look at the attack against our state and its institutions, we can recall the sad and sorry 17th and 18th centuries in Poland. There are many historians in this hall. Let them recall those two unfortunate centuries during which the nobles and the magnates -- the counterparts of Solidarity -- continued to destroy the structures of the state with downright ferocity. Please recall one of the more intelligent figures of Europe and the last Polish king -- Stanislaw August -- whose power was curbed in the extreme, who was attacked at every step and who had to surrender little by little what was left of his power. Those people wanted to completely destroy the state and its existence. I assert that we were in the best position to create just such a situation.

We had to put an end to the Polish state's disintegration. It was our patriotic duty. The aforementioned circumstances forced the government to impose martial law. It goes without saying that martial law has created a new political and political-moral situation in Poland and a new situation for Poland in Europe and the world. Today the Western press and propaganda rather often repeat the accusation, beamed to our country by Radio Free Europe and other radios, that martial law was under preparation for a long time. Solidarity leaders also continue to promote this view, which is a common lie. The leadership of the party and government was far from contemplating martial law throughout the past months -- even at the most difficult moments. It is true that, following the end of the Solidarity congress at the end of September, the government leadership was fully aware that the situation was continuously deteriorating and that all our efforts to halt this process were not producing the hoped-for results. But even in such a situation we did not give up searching for a political solution. At the end of October in his Sejm speech, the premier presented a concept for establishing a national agreement council, regarding it as a political measure capable of halting the aforementioned negative processes developing within the Polish economy and Polish political life.

We took the view that the concept for the national agreement council and later for the national agreement front would create a situation which would force all the political and social forces, including Solidarity, to embrace concerted cooperation. That concept was a product of strategic and not tactical thinking, and its authors assumed that the establishment in the eighties of the national agreement front -- not the national unity front -- was necessary. The formula of national agreement presupposed the acceptance of the changes that had been effected in Poland after August 1980 and the acceptance of the plurality of views, of trade unions and so on. We can therefore say that the proposal to set up the national agreement front was fully consistent with the general ideas that inspire all those who accepted the need for implementing the program defined as socialist renewal in Poland. No reasonable person can accuse us of opposing the changes that occurred in Poland's sociopolitical structures and in the people's minds.

Treating most earnestly the proposal for national agreement, W. Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and premier, met with the Polish primate and the Solidarity chief on 4 November. The lack of time makes it impossible for me to recall the events around that meeting. It is enough to say that Walesa left Gdansk for Warsaw against the wishes of many of his colleagues in the Presidium of the National Commission. One of them even said: "Why should you go to Warsaw? Let Jaruzelski come to us."

Our efforts to achieve agreement were met with a new wave of strikes and demonstrations. Between 4 and 30 November, strikes and various protest actions took place almost every day, and not a single day passed in peace and quiet. The struggle for the so-called access of the mass media was particularly intensified. You saw the slogans they painted on the walls in Warsaw and throughout the country, but even at that time the party and government leadership kept on trying. In mid-November the government presented to the Sejm a bill of special powers for the government to protect the state and citizens. How did Solidarity respond to that bill? It announced that if the Sejm adopted it, Solidarity would proclaim a general strike. On 6 December -- I think it was 6 December -- Primate Glemp sent a letter to all Sejm deputies to warn them against voting for the bill in question. All those who are now terribly distressed over martial law came out against that bill. But if they had not opposed it, it is quite possible that the imposition of martial law would not have been necessary. The government would have been given the powers to stop the seething surge of strikes and the dismantling of the state. I assure you that the provisions of the bill in question would certainly have been less severe and troublesome than those of martial law. I am telling you about this because -- just as in the case of Polish-Soviet relations -- an acute political struggle is continuing and will continue in connection with all the events that have taken place in Poland in the past few months.

Fratracidal Bloodshed Did Not Take Place

The party and government leadership was fully aware of what martial law meant -- what advantages it would produce and what losses it would incur. The martial law of 13 December 1981 was the only way out for the country's leadership if it did not want to be accused of losing its responsibility for the fates of the Polish state and its citizens. There was no other way out. Whether anyone wanted it or not, whether anyone had plans for it or not -- civil war in Poland was inevitable. Passions continued to rise and events continued to escape any control: A showdown was inevitable. If no political appeals and measures had any effect, a showdown was bound to lead to bloodshed, and bloodshed would release torrents of blood. The tragedy was that Solidarity people, and not only such people, believed that the power apparatus would forever just watch the activities pushing Poland to the brink of an abyss. They also threw all warnings to the winds, and there were many such warnings. He who does not believe me should consult the past editions of newspapers. Another tragedy was that the Solidarity center and some regional chapters, especially the chapter at the Mokotowska Streeet in Warsaw, regarded all those warnings as a manifestation of the power apparatus' helplessness and weakness. Some people imagined that power was lying in the streets and that it was enough to bend to pick it up. I think that many Solidarity officials -- both those who wanted confrontation and those who oppose it -- should face up honestly to the recent past.

Martial law has also produced various negative and critical reactions, but not only those. There are people among us -- I do not have this hall in mind -- who are ferocious opponents of martial law and are trying to fight the power apparatus. Of course, it is possible to play with leaflets or to write and to tolerate the slogans attacking the Military Council of National Salvation and the head of the government. These are sorry activities, which are proof of political bankruptcy. I am convinced that large segments of our people do not support such activities. The people were tired of those eternal strikes and those eternal trials of nerves. The Polish people need peace, and we must guarantee it for them. Today no one is able to answer the question: "How long will martial law continue?" And this -- I think -- is not the most important issue at the moment. The most important issue is whether we can work in peace and implement in peace the program for bold economic and social reforms because the future of Poland, our country and the young generation will be determined by this. Poland must rise to its feet again and must overcome its crisis, but it will be unable to do so if it is to be drowned again in a wave of strikes, demonstrations, protests and so on.

People's attitudes today are very differentiated. They range from passivity to militancy, from the acceptance of martial law to a violent struggle against it, from the wish to support daily efforts to conspiratorial thinking or conspiratorial acts. In the past few months, or perhaps in the past month, advantageous changes have occurred in the attitudes of many citizens. The most recent opinion poll shows that most Poles have accepted martial law, which is not tantamount to accepting our policy. We must fight for the acceptance of our policy, and we will fight for it, creating the facts that show that we intend to consistently implement the program for socialist renewal.

At the moment there is a continuing discussion about the future of trade unionism. It is an interesting discussion because it shows that our society has very different views on trade unionism. Those who say that they do not want to have anything to do with trade unions occupy one end of the spectrum and those who assert that Solidarity must be reborn on the same principles and with the same structures that existed up to 13 December 1981 are at other end of the spectrum. Various other views on the future of trade unions are between those two extremes. We are not terrified of them.

In connection with the current political situation, I wish to briefly discuss what I would call conspiratorial activities. Some communities say that Poland is being threatened by a great conspiracy. I do not share such a view, but it is a fact that we continue to encounter the problems of conspiratorial activities -- also in the schools above the basic school level -- but they are not a massive feature, which does not mean that we should ignore them, especially as far as schools are concerned. We must see this problem and actively oppose it. People issue various leaflets, retype various appeals and bulletins and circulate them, and so on. It is hard to say how far this is stupid, how far this denotes one's craving for adventure and how far this is planned activity. There is no doubt that the latter activity should also be taken into consideration. We and our security service continue to carefully analyze all such facts.

We would like to ask you to nip in the bud any manifestation of young people's conspiratorial activities, which are fruitless and senseless. It is a waste of time for young people, but the worst thing that could happen would be for teachers to participate in organizing such activities or in tolerating them. Any teacher who helps organize various underground organizations, even if they were very juvenile in nature, assumes in his conscience a great responsibility for the present and future fates of Poland. He should also bear in mind that the people's power apparatus will not be lenient toward such teachers. We cannot be lenient toward fools, irresponsible people and toward the enemies of socialism. The authorities did not take such a dramatic measure as martial law in order to allow stupidity or unhealthy ambitions to be victorious in our country. I repeat, martial law was introduced to enable Poland to return to the state of peaceful work undisturbed by irresponsible activities and to enable the country to effectively implement the extensive program for economic and social reforms for the benefit of the present and future generations.

I am not an expert in educational matters. Each one of you knows better what the straws in the wind of education mean -- what pleases people and what causes their unrest. But since there is nothing perfect in this world, let me propose that it is urgently necessary to examine -- precisely in light of the past year's experience -- the effectiveness of our educational model and of teaching activity among children and young people. I think we should ask ourselves: What should we change in this model? Perhaps we should consider how to bring young people closer to physical work. We should answer the question of what should be changed and improved in the model of educational work. I think that we should critically view primarily the bodies of power in education -- that is, the Ministry of Education, its work and its regional offices. I am saying this not to criticize, but to point out that many of our structures of guidance and management are beset by various ills, which often occasion troublesome political and social situations in Poland. In any case, everyone working in education should consider what conclusions should be drawn from the experiences of the past year.

I would like to conclude my observations on the country's current situation, on the people's attitudes and views by citing Max Weber who, like many other thinkers, said that the ethics of responsibility and not of principles, is valid in politics. Such responsibility concerns the results of actions and not the intention to act. To dot the "I" let us say that he who does something only to be at peace with his conscience is in fact a selfish person who wants to erect a monument of a moralist for himself. He who does not consider that every action involves results not only for himself does not understand the laws that govern social life. I would like to add to all this a quotation that is worth examining even for a moment. In Andre Malreaux's book "Hope," one of the main characters says: "Politics is not coexistence with dreams. You cannot choose dreams. You choose us or them -- one or the other of the forces in action. The rest is illusion."

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS ZSL SUPREME COMMITTEE SESSION

LD311040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The ZSL Supreme Committee assembled today at its seventh plenary session. The committee is discussing crucial issues of the ZSL in the light of the current sociopolitical situation.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, premier, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and first secretary of the party Central Committee, is attending the session.

Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, delivering the report of the Supreme Committee Presidium, stressed that the ZSL, with the PZPR and the SD, consistently proclaims itself in favor of a political settlement of conflicts. The introduction of martial law saved the country from anarchy, disintegration of the state, fratricidal struggle and the endangerment of peace in Europe. Martial law, which put a stop to the decline of the economy and of the state, does not, however, automatically solve the problems of the nation and of the state. It only creates foundations for overcoming the crisis.

The restrictions adopted by the Reagan administration and by the governments of some Western countries, the chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee went on to state, do not serve the normalization of the situation in Poland.

Referring to the importance of relations with socialist countries, Roman Malinowski pointed out the significance of the talks which our party and state delegation had in Moscow and recently in Berlin.

REGIONAL CONTROL, AUDITING MEETING HELD IN PILA

LD310342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] The sixth of the nine planned regional conferences of control and auditing activists of the party took place in Pila today.

The conference was attended by members of the Presidium of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission, and by the chairmen and deputy chairmen and heads of voivodship auditing commission offices from Gdansk, Koszalin, Slupsk, Szczecin and Pila Voivodships.

During the meeting experiences were exchanged, comments and observations were shared on the work to date of those cells and the further improvement of the forms and methods of auditing commissions' work was considered. A great deal was said in the discussion about the cooperation between voivodship commissions and organs and commissions of the voivodship echelon, especially on the questions of implementing proposals and resolutions and cooperation with auditing commissions at primary level and control cells of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth.

AUDITING COMMISSION MONITORS PZPR PLENUM TASKS

LD302213 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] As part of the activities connected with implementing the PZPR statute concerning the survey to examine the observance by party organizations and executive bodies of the party committees of the binding PZPR resolution, the PZPR Central Auditing Commission has adopted a number of monitoring measures within selected party echelons and organizations throughout the country.

This month the Central Auditing Commission's controlling teams, in conjunction with voivodship auditing committees in Gdansk, Warsaw and Katowice, have monitored the implementation of the tasks which the PZPR Central Committee Politburo defined with the intention of increasing the combative spirit in party ranks and maintaining the correct course in purging the party of unstable individuals and people who hold views which cannot be included in the ideological principles governing the party membership as defined in the statute. The survey covered party organizations in large factories and selected echelons of primary and executives bodies of voivodship committees. In April, the Central Auditing Commission's control teams will conduct similar surveys in Poznan and Krakow. In April and May, the members of the Central Auditing Commission, in conjunction with voivodship auditing commissions, will also monitor primary party organizations to see that the principles contained in the PZPR statute are being carried out. The primary organizations which will be monitored are active in selected ideological institutions in five voivodships: Bialystok, Bydgoszcz, Lublin, Wroclaw and Szczecin. The aim of the monitoring will be, among other things, to establish to what degree the activities of the party voivodship committees, as a result of the tasks peecified by the Politburo during the martial law period, stimulated the work of the primary party organizations active in selected areas on the ideological fronts: In journalistic, artistic, teaching and academic circles.

Organizational and preparatory work is currently underway. The object of this work is to undertake a comprehensive number of monitoring measures in order to examine the degree to which the resolution of the Seventh Central Committee plenum has been implemented by the Central Auditing Commission and by auditing commissions at all levels.

OLSZOWSKI HIGHLIGHTS PARTY TASKS IN MARTIAL LAW

Sroda Wielkopolska Meeting

AU301258 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27-28 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Report on speech delivered by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, at the 26 March Sroda Wielkopolska party activs meeting -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AT THE MEETING, STEFAN OLSZOWSKI, PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEMBER AND SECRETARY, DELIVERED A SPEECH AND SPECIFIED THE POSITION TAKEN BY THE PARTY LEADERSHIP ON THE BASIC ISSUES OF THE STATE AND THE PEOPLE.

Martial law, he said in particular, has created a new situation in the sphere of information and propaganda. It has put an end to the open counterrevolutionary propaganda conducted by the political adversary. THAT HAS ENABLED THE PARTY, THE GOVERNMENT, AND -- EVEN EARLIER -- THE MILITARY COUNCIL OF NATIONAL SALVATION TO SEIZE THE POLITICAL INITIATIVE. CERTAINLY, THE IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW HAS BEEN COUPLED WITH NECESSARY RESTRICTIONS IN THE OPERATIONS OF THE MASS MEDIA. INDEED, THE PRINCIPLE OF PARTY CONTROL OVER THE MASS MEDIA HAS BEEN RESTORED. Publications spreading the views of the antisocialist opposition, including the Solidarity press, have been eliminated from the press market. However, it is to be borne in mind that, notwithstanding the stricter cersorship and cadre rigors, we do not possess a monopoly over information and propaganda. Since 13 December, anti-communist radio stations in the West have intensified their programs against Poland. One can say without any exaggeration that an information and economic war has been declared against Poland and the Polish legal authorities. We have responded to those two challenges. WE WILL COPE WITH THE ECONOMIC CHALLENGE OWING TO THE SUPPORT OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, AND PARTICULARLY OWING THE THE SOVIET UNION'S ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE. BUT THE INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA AGGRESSION IS TO BE REPELLED BY US. THE PROPAGANDA ATTACK AGAINST POLAND, AGAINST SOCIALISM, AGAINST THE LEGAL SOCIALIST AUTHORITIES, THE SPEAKER CONTINUED, IS BEING REPELLED IN TWO SPHERES: IN THE SPHERE OF PUBLIC CONSCIOUSNESS, THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE MAJORITY OF THE CITIZENS, AND IN THE INTERNATIONAL SPHERE.

In our actitivy we are guided by the fundamental ideas set forth by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, in his speeches delivered on 13 December, on 21 January in the Sejm, as well as at the seventh Central Committee plenum. We also use for guidance the decisions of that plenum and other party documents. AT ALL LEVELS OF THE INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA FRONT, WE MUST SYSTEMATICALLY REFER TO THOSE SPEECHES, MUST TRANSLATE THEIR MAIN THESES INTO THE TERMS OF DAILY PRACTICE, AND MUST FAMILIARIZE EACH CITIZEN WITH THEM.

While referring to the topical tasks in party activity, Stefan Olszowski devoted much attention in his speech to the need for upholding the renewing all these that made up the program achievements of the ninth congress. BEFORE THE NINTH CONGRESS, HE SAID, THE PARTY HAD DONE A GREAT DEAL, AND AT THE CONGRESS IT CONSOLIDATED AND CODIFIED THEORETICALLY AND POLITICALLY WHAT HAD BEEN DONE TO DATE. WE MUST GO BACK TO THE ISSUES DISCUSSED AT THE NINTH CONGRESS, TO ITS ADHERENCE TO THE PRINCIPLE AND TO ITS PROFOUND DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT. That is the best that can be done to consolidate the party's ideopolitical unity and to popularize its ideas. In the same context, it is also advisable to note the need for carrying out the economic reform as a condition for taking Poland out of the crisis and for breaking conservatism in thinking and action. It is particularly important to foster patriotic concern for the socialist state. It was precisely that state that was the most jeopardized by the brainless irresponsibility of Solidarity leaders. After all, the state is the greatest achievement of our society, of our people. WE ALSO CONSTANTLY NEED, STEFAN OLSZOWSKI EMPHASIZED, TO BOOST OUR AWARENESS OF POLAND'S POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS ARISING FROM OUR ALLIANCES WITH THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, AND PARTICULARLY WITH THE SOVIET UNION. Those are class interests and the interests of Poland's security and prestige in the world. It is particularly important now, when the West is advocating the thesis about the need to alter the Yalta-Potsdam order. Without Yalta and Potsdam there would have been no postwar peace in Europe, there would have been no ethnically just and safe borders of Poland.

Under the pressure of the highly dramatic developments between the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and 13 December, a part of our public and -- what is worse -- of our party members has apparently become unaware of the meaning of that political event of historic importance. WHAT I HAVE IN MIND, THE SPEAKER SAID, IS THE RADICAL DEMOCRATIC TURN TAKEN BY THE PZPR AT THE NINTH CONGRESS AFTER SCRUTINIZING THE STATE OF AFFAIRS BEFORE AUGUST 1981 AND ITS CAUSES, AND IN LINE WITH THE CRITICAL ASSESSMENTS MADE BY THE WORKERS CLASS AND WITH ITS ROLE IN REVIVING ITS OWN PARTY.

In describing the urgent circumstances under which the congress was held, Stefan Olszowski emphasized that, despite all the obstacles, our party was able to express at the congress the resolute will of the main body of its workers class and of all forces working for the interests of Poland and for Marxist ideals, and was able to undertake the duty to oppose antisocialist confrontational activities.

The Ninth PZPR Congress marked a turning point in the history of our party and certainly of our socialist homeland. Irrespective of the temporary changes in the political situation in the country, since 13 December 1981, the main framework of the programmatic congress decisions has preserved its historic meaning, so that the Leninist creative and democratic changes made in our party's statutes cannot be subject to any circumstantial or tactical changes.

THE NINTH CONGRESS HAS IRRETRIEVABLY CLOSED A CHAPTER IN OUR PARTY'S LIFE AND HAS INITIATED THE NEXT ONE, DEMOCRATIC AND FULL OF HOPES. THAT ALSO MEANS THAT, WHILE ADVANCING AT THE HEAD OF OUR SOCIETY AND WHILE FIGHTING FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF ITS POLITICAL AND MORAL LEADERSHIP, THE PARTY ALONG WITH THE WHOLE NATION HAD CROSSED THE THRESHOLD OF A NEW STAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLAND. Not the dimensions of the real faults and deformations of life in the past, the enormous economic difficulties, nor the sharp contradictions occurring even today can change this fact. What helps it is the awareness of our patriotic goals shaped in our present situation, as well as the imposition of martial law to defend socialism and the interests of Poland, of the Polish people and the Polish state.

WHILE NOTING, IN PARTICULAR, THE OMISSIONS THAT OCCURRED IN THE SEVENTIES IN THE SPHERE OF FOSTERING THE MARXIST-LENINIST IDEOLOGY AS A FACTOR CEMENTING OUR PARTY, STEFAN OLSZOWSKI ALSO OUTLINED THE CURRENT TASKS CONFRONTING PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN THAT FIELD. I THINK, HE SAID, THAT IN THAT RESPECT WE ALSO HAVE A GREAT DEAL TO DO IN RADIO AND TELEVISION.

What is to be done to significantly broaden the scope of spreading the ideas of socialism, and particularly of Marxism-Leninism, in the party and in our whole society? Our party is now discussing the draft ideoprogrammatic Central Committee declaration, "What Do We Fight And Strive For." That declaration, S. Olszowski said, applies to issues as fundamental as our genealogy, experiences accumulated in our party's struggle, the closest programmatic objectives, and last but not least, our attitude to the socialist state and to the very shape of our party. WE MUST MAKE THOSE DISCUSSIONS BROADLY ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC AND PARTICULARLY TO YOUNG PEOPLE. IN A WAY, WE MUST TURN PARTY DISCUSSIONS INTO GENERAL PUBLIC DISCUSSIONS.

Katowice Meeting

AU301304 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Mar 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 25 March plenary meeting of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Katowice]

[Text] The party did great work before the ninth congress, while during the congress itself it enhanced this work and codified it on the theoretical and political side. And this was the cause of the furious attack by the forces connected with the Solidarity leadership or the forces manipulating Solidarity. We remember the "hunger marches", the strikes, the blocking of a Warsaw square, the attempts to organize mass meetings on the premises of the Radio and TV Committee and the so-called days without newspapers. Propagating the idea behind the ninth congress made all these activities more difficult, so we should air this idea once again. The ninth congress represents a very great achievement of the party. It acted in the spirit of real democracy and shaped the correct party line.

Between the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and 13 December, under the pressure of the exceptionally dramatic chain of events, the meaning of this congress, a political event of historic significance, somehow faded from the awareness of the community, and, what is worse, from the awareness of some members of our party. This congress conformed with a critical appraisal by the workers class and with its resolve to rehabilitate its own party.

S. Olszowski reminded those present that the ninth congress took place under, quite simply, exceptional conditions -- during the development of a serious sociopolitical crisis and the development of an economic crisis, therefore in the teeth of a fierce political battle and at the same time under the difficulty of having to oppose an avalance of material setbacks. And yet, despite this, during the ninth congress our party succeeded in expressing the firm will of its workers class core and that of all its forces acting in the interests of Poland and for Marxist ideals. It undertook the duty to oppose the confrontational and antisocialist activities.

The ninth congress closed one chapter in our party's life for good and opened another one -- a new and democratic one, full of hope. This means that the party, leading the community and fighting for the preservation of its ideological, political and moral leadership, has crossed the threshold of a new era in the development of Poland together with the entire people. Neither the extent of the delinquencies, nor the depth of the deformation in life in the past, nor the huge amount of economic difficulties, nor the existence, even today, of conflicts in the community, will alter the truth of this fact, but knowledge of the patriotic aims brought about by our situation today is bringing this era nearer. This era also favors the introduction of martial law in defense of socialism and the interests of Poland, the Polish people and state.

The points of the program resolution of the ninth congress continue to be a signpost for the entire party, which was confirmed by the seventh Central Committee plenum.

During the congress, we announced our support for an openness in political life, in the awareness that rebuilding and strengthening the community's trust in the authorities and the party will be possible when socialist democracy, based on the principles of people's authority, is in the process of being restored. We are achieving this by means of the deep reform in the central system of state administration, and also by the implementation of the working people's right to participate directly in the governing of the country and the running of the national economy. The ninth congress left no doubts on this issue. It was decided that democratic mechanisms of sociopolitical life, will become active. This includes an authentic workers self-management body and a social, rural, cooperative and regional one, in other words a socialist self-management body which must be based on legal attitudes. The resolution of the congress recommends that a new electoral law for the Sejm and for the national councils be worked out in the future. The Sejm's laws on a workers self-management body, a rural self-management body, on national councils, and on trade unions, and also raising the principles of law and order to a level of utmost importance, are proof of the real intentions laid down in the congress resolution and of the implementation of the aims expressed in it.

The party sincerely wanted then and still wants to stick closely to the principle that the Polish socialist state must be strong, efficient, governable and, above all, essentially democratic.

By means of its congress resolution, the party firmly pledged that its service toward the community must be concentrated on fully implementing social equality and justice, the authority of the people, law and order, citizens' rights and liberties and the principle that work is the source of the nation's strength and prosperity and of the social security of all classes and social groups. It is this principle of social justice and equality that the PZPR regards as the most important value in socialist ideology. The party is implementing its leadership role in the community and the nation within the terms of the Constitution and the law.

The ninth congress has therefore made the idea behind the party's role in the socialist state easier to grasp and has created our very own model for socialist people's authority.

Comrade Olszowski also said that there is a constant need to inform people about Poland's political and economic interests resulting from its alliances with the socialist countries, particularly with the Soviet Union. These are class interests and represent Poland's security and prestige in the world. This is particularly important now that the West is putting forward the idea that the Yalta-Potsdam order has to be changed. Without Yalta and Potsdam there would have been no postwar peace in Europe and Poland would have had no ethnically just and safe frontiers.

S. Olszowski also replied to numerous questions.

RZESZOW PZPR COMMITTEE DISCUSSES WEAKNESSES

LD302252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] The tasks arising from the necessity to restore ideopolitical strength and unity of the voivodship party organization as well as tasks of propaganda work as defined in the resolutions adopted by the Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee were discussed at a plenary session of the party voivodship committee in Rzeszow.

It has been pointed out that although the imposition of martial law put an end to developments which could be the source of party disintegration, nevertheless, the party has become seriously weakened in Rzeszow Voivodship as far as the number of its members is concerned. In this situation it is necessary to consolidate the internal strength and coherence of the party ranks.

The system of conveying information is of great importance in this issue as well as the efficiency and effectiveness of the propaganda work.

KATOWICE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE HEAD INTERVIEWED

PM301023 Katowice DZIENNIK ZACHODNI in Polish 19-21 Mar 82 pp 3-4

[Ryszard Maleczek interview with the unnamed "head of Polish counterintelligence" in Katowice: "Caught in the Snares of Foreign Intelligence Services" -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] How can people be caught in snares set by agents of foreign intelligence services?

[Answer] Many of our nationals visiting capitalist countries are dazzled by neon lights, the magnificence of store window displays, splendid automobiles and the mirage of wealth. Our adversaries skillfully take advantage of this temporary bewilderment and a simultaneous feeling of isolation. They are dangerous, especially to naive people who fail to realize that contacts with intelligence services usually only appear to be established accidentally.

In order to draw a complete picture of the situation I would like to explain at this point that the activities of Western special services are multifarious and multidirectional. They are affected by the world political situation and Poland's domestic situation. The objectives which those intelligence services seek to achieve are subordinate to a global strategy worked out in Europe by NATO, among others. They are connected with the activities of political and ideological subversion centers. There is nothing fortuitous in the unscrupulous anti-Polish campaign now being waged in the West with the participation of certain Solidarity activists and various bogus experts who call themselves Poles. They have all merely disclosed their real aims, and this is why their interests coincide with those of our adversaries.

So-called beaters [naganiacz] pretend to be fellow Poles residing abroad. They are open-handed and talkative. This enables them to obtain specific information and to decide whether their interlocutors may be useful to the intelligence services involved.

[Question] And then?

[Answer] And then come gifts, loans and help with sight-seeing in the foreign country in question. The aim of all this is to make a possible spy dependent on the "beater." Whenever the people concerned prove "tougher" or more resistant than expected to such endeavors, beaters resort to provocation by, for instance, involving their intended victims in faked shoplifting incidents or road accidents. In such cases the prospects of any moral, legal or financial consequence are assuaged by a "something for something" proposal. Furthermore, in order to completely "soften up" the person concerned, prospects of big money, impunity after he returns to his own country and eventual settlement in the West are unfolded.

It is also worth mentioning that it is unimportant what kind of information is given to foreign agents. Boundaries between industrial, political and military espionage are imperceptible, and the consequences are identical....

[Question] Does it ever come to a signature being put to a receipt or a collaboration contract with a foreign intelligence service?

[Answer] Always. And this always occurs abroad!

[Question] Maybe you could mention some specific cases and give some examples of such betrayals of the fatherland?

[Answer] Unfortunately, there have been many such cases in Katowice Voivodship. Especially in recent years. For instance, there was the case of a married couple from Bytom and their acquaintances from Katowice who received sentences ranging from 6 to 12 years' imprisonment. During a visit to the FRG they met a former colleague from Myslowice who, as a resident of that country, made them very welcome and lent them some money. At the same time, however, he sought to obtain from them as much information about Poland as possible, including information about Polish Army units and Soviet units stationed in our country. By the time the visitors realized what their acquaintance was really after, he already had in his possession a receipt for the loan and a tape recording of their talks. So they accepted the offer of further collaboration and also agreed on the price to be paid for betraying the fatherland.

[Question] The celebrated trial of the spy Walewski ended recently. Contrary to appearances, he was not highly paid for his services. And yet he was an experienced agent of 20 years' standing. He stated during his trial that he was paid sums of money amounting to $200, occasionally $500. He also accepted rewards in the form, for instance, of the settlement of a check for reconditioning an automobile engine. So no large sums of money were involved....

[Answer] This is true! In the course of many years of service in counterintelligence I have come across no agent betraying his country who has become rich as a result of his trade. Monthly payments range from a few dozen to a few hundred FRG marks or appropriately smaller amounts paid in American dollars.

[Question] So what is the reason for the quite considerable number of spies...?

[Answer] All those people have been tempted by prospect of rapid enrichment and of living it up in the West. Hence a blunted sense of self-preservation and a feeling of impunity and security which, they are told, will be ensured by the technical equipment which spies receive from masters who skillfully promote such feelings. However, spies fail to realize that the risk of an agent's being exposed is taken into account when the activities of an intelligence service are planned.

I would also like to mention that we have come across amateur spies who voluntarily offer foreign special agencies their services for personal gain. Most of them are young people. Among them was a resident of Zabrze who said that he was prepared to blow up, among other things, a building with which he became familiar during his military service in exchange for help in leaving the country for the FRG and a promise of adequate living conditions there. The trip failed to materialize....

Furthermore, nationals of Western countries cooperate with Western intelligence services in their activities aimed at Poland. I refer to businessmen, experts and tourists as well as diplomats and journalists. They infiltrate military and economic installations and intellectual circles. They unscrupulously take advantage of Polish hospitability and, especially, loquacity stemming from the belief among some of our nationals dazzled by the West that we have nothing to protect. This is the more difficult to comprehend because, when on official business in the West, the people who support such views have frequently to contend with considerable restrictions with respect to travel.

Every potential and actual spy should realize that his activities will not continue unnoticed and that his arrest is merely a question of time. Let me recall, therefore, that according to Paragraph 3 of Article 124 of the Criminal Code, any person who voluntarily desists from further activities on behalf of a foreign intelligence service and informs the organs responsible for the prosecution of such offenses about all essential circumstances of the act committed may be pardoned.

[Question] Watching the exploits of either "J-23," as portrayed in motion pictures, or Richard Sorge, we may reach the conclusion that you are supermen endowed with extraordinary mental and physical qualities....

[Answer] This is a fallacy, even though there are some outstanding individuals among us. However, you have to realize at the same time that today counterintelligence agents cannot achieve much if they act on their own. Our officers are people who do not stand out in the community. They are people with higher education who have learned many special skills during a long and comprehensive training.

Patriotism and dedication are their main features.

[Question] It has been said that every man has his price....

[Answer] Nonetheless it is surprising that among people punished for spying there have been many with higher education, a number of them holding important posts in the economic sphere and state administration. After all, those people enjoyed very good material conditions and had prospects for further promotion, yet they succumbed to temptation! As a result of their contacts with foreigners they lost their sense of dignity and nationality. They did not hesitate to accept gifts of little value from foreigners and took advantage of illusory aid in exchange for betraying official or state secrets.

Let me mention the case of Citizen G. from Katowice, who corrupted certain Polish workers when acting as an unofficial middleman in the foreign trade sphere. As a result, he obtained from them information about import trends and industrial needs. At the same time he reconnoiterd enterprises supplying our country's defense needs.

[Question] You said that in the sphere of counterintelligence nothing can, in principle, be achieved through individual efforts...

[Answer] When I said that, I also had in mind the assistance which we recieve from the community. We greatly value this assistance. Among other things, it shows that citizens realize that we serve the interests of the entire nation and not those of certain people or groups.

[Question] You have not been spoiled by life....

[Answer] Nor are we badly treated by it, for we serve rather than work. This also applies to our colleagues from the other branches of our department. Abnormal working hours are the only trouble.

[Question] Does this mean that you are constantly on call?

[Answer] The situation requires such state of readiness, because the constant protection of the socialist state's fundamental interests is the counterintelligence service's task.

[Question] That is a very general way of putting it....

[Answer] In practice, our duties boil down to the protection of state and offical secrets -- in the broad sense of these words -- as well as of individual citizens who could even unwittingly embark on the path of betraying the fatherland. Hence also the educational activities in this sphere on the part of the counterintelligence service, which sees arrest as an extreme measure.

[Question] Your credo....

[Answer] Anyone who either has embarked or intends to embark on the path of betraying the fatherland should realize that it is bound to lead him to a military court, which will pass judgment on his starting with the well-known words "in the name of the Polish People's Republic...."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY: PUBLICATION OF LETTER 'POINTLESS'

LD300926 Warsaw PAP in English 0826 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Mar (PAP) -- "On Sunday, March 28, Western radio stations broadcasting in Polish reported on a letter of a group of Warsaw journalists concerning the dissolution of the Association of Polish Journalists," ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote today. "Radio Free Europe and other radio stations quoting Warsaw correspondents of Western press agencies said the letter was addressed to the editor-in-chief of ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

"The letter was indeed delivered to our office but only on Monday, March 29, i.e. one day after it had been published abroad. In such a situation, when the addressee is the last one to receive the letter, we deem its publication pointless and incompatible with generally accepted practice."

VATICAN OFFICIAL ATTENDS WALESA DAUGHTER BAPTISM

LD310414 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Mar (PAP) -- Director general of the Vatican daily L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO Father Dr. Virgillio Levi has recently concluded a 10-day visit to Poland, the Catholic paper SLOWO POWSZECHNE reported today. During his tour of Poland Father Dr Virgillio Levi visited Gdansk, where he attended the christening of Lech Walesa's youngest daughter Maria Wiktoria, as well as Krakow, Czestochowa, Warsaw and Lublin, where he delivered lectures at Lublin Catholic University, the newspaper said.

MINISTRY TO INCREASE POST, TELEGRAPH CHARGES

LD301906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] In connection with increased costs in the operation of the posts, telegraph and telephone service, the minister of telecommunications has ordered increased charges for domestic post and telecommunication services, in two stages. As from 1 April the charges for all post and telecommunication services for state and cooperative enterprises, for private enterprises, sociopolitical organizations, diplomatic and consular enterprises, and foreign trade enterprises, will be altered. Post and telecommunication services for the population remain unchanged. These will be increased later. Charges for telephone order services and telex connections at home will not be altered.

BRIEFS

NEW UNDERSECRETARIES -- Wojciech Pruss and Antoni Gryniewicz have been appointed undersecretaries of state in the prices office. At the same time, the former has been appointed first deputy to the minister for prices. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Mar 82 p 2 AU]

FINANCE MINISTER CONDUCTS TALKS IN WASHINGTON

AU301430 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Romanian Finance Minister Petre Gigea conducted talks in the U.S. capital with Jacques De Larosiere, IMF director general. On this occasion, the two sides stressed the positive relations of good cooperation established between Romania and the IMF and discussed a number of questions regarding opportunities for developing that cooperation in the future.

The Romanian minister also had talks with Alden Clausen, IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development] president. The two sides stressed the positive results achieved thus far in cooperation between Romania and the World Bank, as well as opportunities to continue developing the financial and credit activity. Discussions and negotiations were also conducted in the past few days with a number of U.S. banks.

TANJUG REPORTS INCREASED GASOLINE PRICES

LD310330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1011 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Summary] Bucharest, 30 Mar (TANJUG) -- The prices of all oil derivatives in Romania have gone up, with the result that a liter of 98 octane gasoline now costs 9 leu instead of 7.5 leu. The 92 octane gasoline is now sold at 8 leu instead of 6.8 leu per liter, and diesel at 7 leu instead of 4 leu per liter.

This is the first gasoline price increase since mid-1979. It was not officially announced either yesterday, when new prices came into effect, or today. Romania gets just over 12.5 million tons of oil from its oilfields and approximately the same amount of oil is imported, chiefly from Arab countries. The system of buying gasoline on even or odd days; depending on the final figure on the license plate, has been in use in this country for several years now in order to economize on oil.

BANC RECEIVES DELEGATION OF BCP ACTIVISTS

AU291118 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] Comrade Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, received on Thursday a delegation of activists of the BCP Central Committee led by Deputy Section Chief Yordan Golemanov, who paid a friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

During the talk, the sides pointed out the ever upward course of Romanian-Bulgarian relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields, in the spirit of meetings, talks and agreements between comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The sides expressed the desire that these good relations should continue to develop in the interest of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples.

The meeting, which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee. Todor Stoychev Todorov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Bucharest, was also present.

LEBANON'S WALID JUNBLATT ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU302007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Mar (AGERPRES) -- On March 30, Walid Junblatt, president of the Parti Socialiste Progressiste of Lebanon arrived in Bucharest to visit Romania, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. The guest is accompanied by (Daoud Hassan Hamed), member of the leading council of the party.

TANJUG: GOVERNMENT REPORT ON DEFENSE, ECONOMY

LD301934 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1753 GMT 30 Mar 82

["Government Report on Yugoslavia's Stability" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Mar (TANJUG) -- In the past two years, Yugoslav society invested considerable efforts for strengthening the country's security and consolidating its stability. Satisfactory results were also achieved in building-up its defense force and capability. This is one of the assessments made by the Yugoslav Federal Government on the past two years of its work (from 1980 to March, 1982). The report, which has just been submitted to the Assembly of Yugoslavia stresses that the stability and defense capability of the (?country) were strengthened at a time of the worsening international political and economic situation. In the last two years, economic difficulties in the country itself became more prominent and activities of the external and internal enemy more pronounced.

The report stresses that public law and order have been restored in Kosovo which last year was the scene of counter-revolutionary disorders staged from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

Up to March 1 this year, 40 illegal nationalistic-irredentist groups and organizations, directly involving around 600 people were discovered and their activity thwarted. Of these, 33 organizations were in Kosovo. 401 persons (286 in Kosovo) were convicted on charges of organizing and engaging in hostile activities, directly participating in demonstrations and subversive propaganda activities. Investigation is currently under way against another 108 persons belonging to illegal groups.

The report deals largely with the country's economic situation, which the government assessed as difficult, and says that a certain stagnation in the development of self-management also took place during the past two years. It describes the lack of harmony between supply and demand, the high inflation rate and the country's weakening liquidity as the main economic problems.

Resolute insistence on the policy of economic stabilization as the mainstay of development has already yielded certain results in an abatement of almost all forms of consumption at home, the government report points out. It also says that the causes of adverse trends are of such a nature and scope, that they cannot be settled quickly.

LCY PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ARMY, JUNE CONGRESS

LD302022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1944 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Mar (TANJUG) -- Moral-political unity in the Yugoslav People's Army and its combat capability are very good and, since the last congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), the army has strengthened its organizational, ideo-political and action capability, assessed the LCY Central Committee Presidency at a session in Belgrade today.

Owing to its ideo-political influence and efficient activity, the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army is successfully carrying out the tasks set before it by society, particularly in respect to the implementation of the concept of total national defense, the policy of economic stabilization, equality, and the brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The Presidency also discussed current questions related to the preparations for the 12th congress of the LCY scheduled for next June.

KRAIGHER SPEAKS AT FORMAL DINNER IN MALI

LD302326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1724 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Excerpts] Bamako, 30 Mar (TANJUG) -- The President of the Republic of Mali, Moussa Traore, gave a formal dinner tonight in honor of Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency.

At the dinner, which was accompanied by a rich artistic program in which the Mali ballet, and the national orchestra and choir took part, the two presidents exchanged toasts.

Responding to President Moussa Traore's toast, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency expressed warm thanks for the hospitality shown him, and stressed the long-standing friendship between the two countries, which were among the founders of the Nonalignment Movement.

He then said: "Our relations are also marked by a certain symbolism which deserves to be mentioned. President Tito was the first foreign head of state to visit independent Mali in 1961. You, Mister President, were the last head of a foreign country to be a guest of our president during the last months of his life.

I wish to exphasize right away that we attach great importance to the further development of cooperation between our two countries. We have achieved a great deal. However, we believe that it is in our mutual interest to more speedily develop economic, scientific, technical and other cooperation, based on friendly relations. I am so happy for the chance to pay special attention to this. I will also mention another important field of our cooperation, Kraigher continued. We are glad that many Mali citizens, who completed their studies in Yugoslavia now actively work for the good of their country. We see in them a lasting and valuable link between our and your people. We, in Yugoslavia. highly appreciate the enormous efforts which the people and the Government of Mali, under the leadership of the Mali People's Democratic Union, headed by you, are making to strengthen the independence of the country and its allround development. In this, you can continue to rely on our support, he added. Your efforts to lessen the difficult consequences of the drought in your and other Sahel countries by means of regional cooperation deserve special recognition and support. Yugoslavia, together with other countries, is included in wider programs which should contribute to overcoming these serious problems.

We also appreciate the contribution made by Mali, and by President Moussa Traore personally, to OAU activities so as to solve the acute problems of relations between individual nonaligned countries in this part of Africa. By such engagement and by its policy of good-neighborliness and support for progressive movements in Africa, Mali has gained a well-earned reputation not only among the nonaligned countries but also further afield," Kraigher said, and continued:

"Yugoslavia, for its part, extends full support and help to the strengthening of independence of African countries and to their resistance to bloc pressures and competitions to which the African Continent has been increasingly exposed due to its exceptional position and economic importance.

We firmly advocate full independence of Namibia on the basis of the United Nations plan and we support the just struggle waged by SWAPO. We also consider that the struggle against apartheid and all forms of domination represents a priority task of the Nonaligned Movement.

We attach great importance to our exchange of views. The very difficult international situation -- which affects every region of the world -- new manifestations of bloc policy, and policy from the position of force, attacks the independence of countries, and other working phenomena demands from us -- the nonaligned countries -- that we coordinate our efforts as much as possible in order to contribute toward more favorable trends. We are faced with the seventh nonaligned summit and, at the same time, with enormous responsibility. Above all it depends on us whether we shall, with sufficient wisdom, persistence and consistency, meet the expectations of all mankind.

Of course, the existing problems in the world have not arisen by the will of the nonaligned. Let me only mention bloc competition, the arms race, and the gap between the developed and the developing countries. However, the ability of our movement to influence the creation of relations which ensure peace, security and development depends on us alone, on our readiness to put common, general aims and interests above aims that are narrow and individual.

In brief, we all face a big test and -- because of all that we have achieved and all that we mean in the world, as well as because of the ideals which insprie us -- we are more than ever faced with the need to strengthen the unity and action ability of our movement and the policy of nonalignment. This means wholehearted engagement of all nonaligned countries, regardless of their size or their region.

We are convinced that this spirit will be manifested at the forthcoming ministerial meetings of the nonaligned countries and that it will ensure success and a new impetus of the policy of nonalignment at the seventh summit. In these aspirations, we attach great importance to our cooperation with Mali, as well as with other nonaligned countries in this and other parts of Africa.

Close economic cooperation between the developing countries, in the spirit of agreement reached last year in Caracas and the stances adopted at the nonaligned meeting, is of particular importance for strengthening the solidarity of the nonaligned countries, for their faster development and for consolidation of independence. There exist many possibilities for a better use of our resources and potentials. This requires organized and persistent efforts and we see in them the essential interest of all developing countries.

I would especially like to emphasize here the problems which are faced by the least developed countries. They include the problem of food production which is especially important and urgent within the framework of general development.

Their solution should be the concern of the entire international community and also a field in which solidarity and mutual assistance between nonaligned and developing countries would first fully manifest themselves, such as in energy and other fields. We are convinced that all the developing countries have common interests, regardless of their level of development and potential for economic growth, and therefore we are also deeply convinced that they should have a common, joint attitude. Any attempt to cause artificial divisions between developing countries inevitably leads to the weakening of their common position in international relations and thus also to the weakening of their ability to exert influence in the direction of those changes which -- instead of widening the gap -- ensures prosperity for all.

This is all the more the reason why we consider it to be indispensable to continue with our efforts in the UN with the aim of paving the way for global talks and the setting in motion of the process which should lead the world to a new, more equitable international economic order. This road is neither easy nor short, but if we do not take to it without delay and if we fail to achieve at least initial results which open up a real prospect, the whole world, developed and developing alike, will encounter increasingly insurmountable difficulties and the danger of grave conflicts. Along with the existing extremely worrying phenomena in international relations, such new confrontations and the growing gap in the level and scope of economic development would not only reverse the entire course of development, but would also constitute an extremely grave threat to peace, security and, in the present-day conditions created by the stockpiling of weapons, the very existence of entire nations.

Consequently, the problem of creating conditions for a more rapid development of the developing countries within the framework of a more equitable economic order in the world is one of the priority preoccupations not only of nonaligned countries, but also of many other countries. This is demonstrated by the various initiatives taken by prominent statesmen toward convening meetings whose purpose is to contribute to the more rapid resolution of this extremely acute problem of our epoch.

In the meantime we believe that our joint effort in the direction of ensuring more active work on the part of the organs and bodies of the UN should, along with the further effort to initiate the global talks, yield more rapid concrete results in settling the acute problems of economic development. We are convinced that your country will make an increasingly notable contribution to these activities and especially to mutual cooperation between nonaligned countries.

Mr President, I am glad that there should be a great degree of identity or similarity of views between our two nonaligned countries. I am sure that this will also be borne out by our talks, regardless of whether they are concerned with the need to liquidate the remnants of colonialism on the soil of Africa, with the struggle against foreign influence of any kind, with peacefully settling disputes, or with the need for stepping up the activity of nonaligned countries, which exert a direct influence on their own destiny and so they become participants in buiding more equitable political and economic relations in the world," Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, said in his reply to the toast proposed by Moussa Traore, president of Mali.

TANJUG REPORTS JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH GUINEA

LD301746 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Conakry, 30 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Guinea are determined to actively contribute, together with the other non-aligned countries, to successful preparations for the seventh non-aligned summit scheduled for next autumn in Baghdad. They consider a halt of conflicts between some non-aligned countries to be of great significance for success of this meeting.

This was stressed in a joint Yugoslav-Guinean communique which was signed by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher and Guinean President Sekou Toure here today at the end of Kraigher's three-day visit to Guinea.

Proceeding from the consistent application of the authentic principles on non-alignment, Yugoslavia and Guinea will further contribute to the continous affirmation of the policy on non-alignment in the struggle for establishing new, just international political and economic relations, the communique points out.

The two countries will strive for the strengthening of internal unity, cohesion, solidarity and capacity for action of the Non-Aligned Movement, stresses the communique. Efforts would be encouraged to deal with disputes between non-aligned countries and current conflicts by peaceful means.

The two sides stressed the need for the earliest possible termination of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and upheld the efforts being made by the non-aligned and Islamic countries in seeking a peaceful and just solution to this conflict. Sergej Kraigher pointed out that Yugoslavia greatly appreciates the efforts of President Sekou Toure, as chairman of the Islamic conference countries in seeking a peaceful and just solution to this conflict. Sergej Kraigher pointed out that Yugoslavia greatly appreciates the efforts President Sekou Toure, as chairman of the Islamic conference's committee, is making to this end.

Yugoslavia and Guinea consider as indispensable that the non-aligned countries and the broader international community take energetic steps toward implementation of the U.N. resolution on Namibia in order to make it possible for the Namibian people to achieve as soon as possible the right to freedom, independence and territorial integrity.

The two sides emphasized the great significance of the O.A.U. in the process of decolonization in Africa, preservation and strengthening of African countries' independence and their rapid social and economic emancipation.

It was pointed out that a just and lasting solution of the West Sahara problem should be found by the realization of the Saharan people's right to self-determination through a referendum.

The two sides pointed to the danger of the intensification of the arms race and urged comprehensive preparations for the forthcoming special session of the U.N. General Assembly on this problem.

Yugoslavia Government member Vuko Dragasevic and Guinean Minister of Energy Ahmadou Keita signed a protocol on economic cooperation which includes, among other things, accord that Guinea repays debts for capital development to Yugoslavia with bauxite deliveries. New projects in bilateral cooperation in the field of capital development are also scheduled.

TANJUG NOTES EXTENT OF TRADE WITH ALBANIA

LD301524 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Zagreb, 30 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Albanian commodity exchange is this year to reach the value of 128 million dollars.

Yugoslavia exports to Albania railway tracks, steel pipes, freight wagons, various machinery and equipment, tv sets, refrigerators, cooking oil and textiles, and imports from Albania electric power, chromium, tobacco leaves, medicinal herbs and cotton fabrics.

The Yugoslav-Albanian trade last year amounted to a record 134 million dollars.

The above data are carried by the Zagreb weekly DANAS.

An inter-state agreement was concluded recently, regulating transportation between Yugoslavia and Albania, the agreement is based on international regulations and on the same basis as agreements with all other Yugoslav neighbours and other countries. Quotas have been fixed for licences, with the obligatory payment of road tolls for all kinds of vehicles. Under the previous agreement, vehicles from Albania did not pay the toll. It has been agreed that Yugoslav transport organisations annually make five hundred transit trips through Albania and that Albanian transport organisations have the same number of trips.

Yugoslavia's stand on equality-based cooperation with Albania is also evident in the agreement for building a Titograd-Shkoder railway, in order to facilitate Albania's trade with third countries.

The Yugoslav Airlines (JAT) also maintains a regular weekly Belgrade-Tirana-Belgrade flight. Albania so far does not have passenger planes, so that reciprocity in regular air traffic is not possible.

RAIL TALKS WITH ALBANIA RESUME ON 30 MAR

LD301704 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 30 March (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Transport and Communications arrived in Albania today to resume talks on linking the two countries railway networks with the construction of a Titograd-Skhoder line.

The Yugoslav delegation is headed by under-secretary of the federal committee Dusan Ljumovic.

The two sides agreed to resume the talks during negotiations in mid-February on regulating road traffic between Yugoslavia and Albania. The negotiations were concluded with the signing of a new agreement in this field.

FEDERAL INFORMATION SECRETARY ANSWERS CRITICISM

AU301240 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 82 p 6

["For Principled Discussion (Ismail Bajra's Reply to Batric Jovanovic)" -- POLITIKA heading]

[Text] A wider and more complete discussion about the problems of information dissemination should contribute to the entire social action of promoting objective, complete and timely information for the public: That is, to further socializing the information activities as a whole.

The manner and method used by Batric Jovanovic, president of the SFRY Assembly Commission for Information, in discussing some individual current issues of the society, the public information activities, some individual documents of the federal secretariat for information and myself personnally, as well as the substance of his discussion can hardly be considered a positive contribution. I believe that a confrontation of arguments and facts would be much more beneficial than his attempts to discredit me in advance. I do not wish to engage in this type of polemic because I believe that only an open discussion in a public forum can contribute to clearing up certain ideological-political questions of information dissemination which I raised at the session of the SAWPY Federal conference and on which Batric and I obviously disagree.

I respect the recommendation of that session to conduct any further discussion in the SFRY Assembly Commission for Information where, in addition to us two, all other members of the commission also will be able to speak on the issues that have been raised.

I also think that the public forums of the SAWPY federal conference and the LCY, and especially the Commission for Information and other bodies are the right place where all ideological-political questions can be discussed in the spirit of our system and self-managing social relations, in a principled manner and democratically. The work of all of these bodies is public, making it possible for the press and thereby also the public to be informed more completely than they can be informed by letters and correspondence which can only obfuscate the matter.

[Signed] Ismail Bajra, federal secretary for information.

ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS TO HAVE 1-YEAR TERMS OF OFFICE

LD301618 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Mar (TANJUG) -- The officials of the Assembly of Yugoslavia to be elected to the third delegate assembly will have a shorter term of office than so far.

The future president and vice-president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia will, for the first time, have a one-year term of office. They will not be reelected to the post until the end of the delegate mandate.

In an article on delegate changes in the Assembly of Yugoslavia, which begin on May 15, the Belgrade daily POLITIKA stresses the shortening of the term of office for top assembly officials as the main feature of the third delegate assembly.

The one-year term of office is also envisaged for the president and vice-president of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

The daily also stresses that this corner-stone is the implementation in practice of the principle of greater mobility of cadres, Tito's initiative and amendments to the Yugoslav Constitution.

ZARKOVIC SPEAKS OF REPUBLICAN, NATIONAL ECONOMIES

AU291108 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 82 p 6

[TANJUG report]

[Text] There has been much discussion lately on whether republican and provincial economies exist, and if they do exist, whether this contradicts the demands and requirements to enhance the unity of the Yugoslav market, and whether in that case self-managing organized associated labor can and should be organized and linked in the unified Yugoslav economic area only through the republics and provinces or also directly.

I think that this is an artificial dilemma in our society, for our Constitution was provided a clear and precise answer to these questions, Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, said among other things in his speech to students and teachers of the political sciences faculty in Belgrade.

We are a federal community of free peoples and nationalities that have joined in this community voluntarily in the interest of their freedom and a more secure and rapid progress, Zarkovic continued. The relations between our peoples and nationalities are based on the principles of full equality and responsibility of the republics and provinces for their development and the development of the Yugoslav community.

For a nation to feel its freedom, it is essential that, in addition to its political and cultural independence, it controls its natural wealth and the surplus value of its social labor, which is to say that it manages the overall currents of its reproduction.

Therefore the existence of republican and provincial economies considered in this sense is something obvious and something that is an integral part of the freedom and equality of each of our peoples and nationalities. On the other hand, the conditions under which republican and provincial economies exist in our country are very important, as is who links them and how they are linked. They exist under the conditions of a unified system of socioeconomic relations, unified foundations of the sociopolitical system and the unity of the Yugoslav market.

Our Constitution has defined and elaborated very precisely the essence of the unified Yugoslav market, Vidoje Zarkovic said. A unified Yugoslav market defined in such a way, he continued, means that there can be no separate republican markets and that the role of the Yugoslav market boils down to an exchange of goods in excess of national needs. It is a prerequisite for all the self-managing subjects to develop under equal conditions within the entire community.

It proceeds from all this that the republican and provincial economies in our system cannot develop as closed structures which are interconnected only through the national states or republican self-managing associations. It also follows that it is in the interest of each of our peoples and nationalities to exploit to the maximum the advantages of the unified Yugoslav market so that each republic and province may develop as rapidly as possible and that their national income may be larger. This means, Vidoje Zarkovic stressed among other things, that it is in the interest of each of our peoples and nationalities to set up a harmonious economic structure over a unified Yugoslav economic area and to develop the processes of direct self-managing association of labor and pooling of resources in this area without hindrance.

BRIEFS

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION TALKS -- Belgrade -- Talks were held in Belgrade yesterday between a delegation of the Arab Interparliamentary Union led by its president (Abdulrahman Buraki), Algerian deputy, and the Yugoslav group of the interparliamentary union led by Ilija Topalovski. Views were exchanged about the current international situation, which is characterized by a deepening of global crises. The situation in the Middle East was discussed in detail. The Yugoslav side pointed to the continuity of the SFRY policy developed under Tito's leadership, and to the importance which Yugoslavia attaches to the development of cooperation with the Arab world. The Arab delegation expressed gratitude to Yugoslavia for its assistance and contribution to the efforts to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the Arab countries. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Mar 82 p 7 AU]